THE CENTRE REPORTER.

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The Sentinel.

He paces round the fortress wall
For hours and hours together;
Afar his ringing footsteps fall;
Through wild and wintry weather
He paces round the fortress wall
Hours and hours together.

So love doth guard the loving heart
For years and years together;
Grief cannot stay, nor angel start
Whatever be life's weather.
So love doth guard the loving heart
Years and years together.

Woolsey's Fall.

Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness!
This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honors thick upon him:
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
And—when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening—nips his root,
And then he falls, as I do. I have ventured,
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
This many summers in a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth; my high-blown pride
At length broke under me; and now has left me,
Weary and old with service, to the mercy
Of a rude stream, that must forever hide me.
Vain pomp and glory of this world, I hate ye!
I feel my heart new opened. O, how wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favors!
There is, betwixt that smile we would aspire to,
That sweet aspect of princes, and their ruin,
More pangs and fears than wars or women have,
And when he falls, he falls like Lucifer,
Never to hope again. —*Shakespeare.*

CAPTURING THE CUTTER.

At the time of which we write there was an inlet on Tucker's beach, New Jersey, called Brigantine inlet. In 1800 this was closed up, and the sea formed another inlet, which exists to this day. There was no Tuckertown then. It was the Gaunt farm at that time. The only settlement then was what was known as the "Middle-of-the-Shore," extending on each side of what was called Andrews' mill creek, the property originally belonging to Jacob Andrews, who settled there in the last year of the sixteenth century and who had a mill. There were not a great many people; but they did a great business in lumber and cypress shingles, which they sent principally to New York and the West India Islands. During the Revolution the place was a rendezvous for American privateers, and these little sea-hornets annoyed the British shipping so much that an expedition was organized, with the Zebra and other ships of war, to break up the "den." There were several privateers lying there at the time; but they were warned by an express from General Washington, and escaped before the British came. Washington sent a force under Pulaski to meet the invaders; but they did not arrive until the enemy had done all the mischief. Part of Pulaski's men reached Osborn's island, and there their picket guard was surprised and massacred by the enemy. The invader did not escape without loss. In getting out the Zebra grounded, and her own people burned her, to prevent her capture by the Americans.

There was one privateer that the enemy managed to take as she was coming in—the Saucy Jack. She was Baltimore built, very fast, and armed with a long eighteen pounder. The admiral made her a tender to the flag-ship, added a couple of ten-pound carronades to her armament, and put a crew of eighteen men and a midshipman aboard, commanded by a master's mate. She became a regular nuisance to the place, sailing in every now and then, exploring the harbor, levying contributions of soft tack, vegetables and chickens, and then sailing out. The people would have liked to take her; but while the squadron was so near the place the heavy private armed vessels avoided it.

There was a Quaker who lived not far from the beach by the name of Ephraim Lippincott. He had the reputation of being a Tory in sympathy, principally because his son Obed, having engaged in one or two skirmishes with British foraging parties, had been disowned and reprimanded for violating the peace principles of Friends. When the British parties visited there they always met with a warm welcome. But Ephraim was no Tory, after all—only a prudent man, who tried to sail as close to the wind as possible. Obed, though he had been disowned, was always sure of quarters at home when he chose to go; and he went there just after the last visit of the commander of the Sea Wasp, as the Saucy Jack had been rechristened by her captors.

The father met him indifferently, but after dinner called him out to the barn.

"Obed," he said, "I suppose thee's consorting with the Ridgways and the Willetts boys and such idle, disloyal fellows, as usual."

"Well, father, I go with them occasionally, as thee knows; but they're very honorable, hardworking young men and good company."

"I wouldn't wonder; if thee knew and they knew that the Sea Wasp is coming back next Wednesday, they'd try to capture her. They're wicked enough."

"Shouldn't wonder, father," said Obed, sententiously. "But I don't see how they could do it."

"I've noticed that the master of the vessel always anchors right by the swamp, where the beach shelves off suddenly, and within a few yards of shore."

"So I perceive."

"Now, if there were bloodthirsty and wicked men, who had brains to keep their bad purposes, and knew that she is coming on Wednesday afternoon, and knew that they are going to Shoud's and round about to forage, and would leave the schooner weak-handed, they might—they are just bad enough—they might leave a couple of stout boats in among the reeds in the creek there the night before."

"They might, father."

"They might go down armed at the same time, with enough to eat all day, and lie there; and next morning, when the men came ashore and got out of sight over the sandhills to Shoud's, they might, if they were as resolute as they are bad, take that vessel."

"They might, as thee says; and I have a notion they'll try."

"They may, Obed; but if they do I hope they'll use peaceable means. If they do try, as thee thinks they will, don't thee go with them. But if thee will, and thee's a headstrong boy, thee must go unarmed. Don't thee dare to take that rifle that thy Uncle Sam brought from Virginia and that hangs up in the garret, with a horn full of powder and a pouch full of bullets and patches. I caution thee to let it alone."

"Certainly, father; just as thee says."

There were a dozen young men in the settlement, staunch Whigs—some fishermen and all accustomed to the sea—who followed Obed's lead on all occasions. He summoned them quietly to meet him on Wednesday night, secretly, at the beach; and in the meanwhile he secured a couple of stout boats, with oars, and hid them away in the place indicated.

On Wednesday afternoon near nightfall the cutter came in and anchored, but no one came ashore. They kept a good watch; but the night was very dark and their observation could not extend very far. Obed and his friends made their way through the swamp to the boats, and lay there quietly all night.

Next morning at daylight there was a whistle heard from the cutter, and two boats were let down, into which there tumbled, to the great delight of the concealed Whigs, fourteen men, armed with cutlasses and muskets, with the master's mate and midshipman commanding in separate boats. This would leave the boatswain, three men, and a boy on board. Obed kept watch, the others lying close down, and saw the boats land. They all disembarked, leaving the boats in charge of two men and not sending them back. They evidently intended to return in a short while, and no time was to be lost. So soon as the main party had disappeared behind the sand hills Obed and Willetts, covering the two men who were seated on the bows of the boats, where they were drawn up on the beach, fired. One of the men fell mortally wounded, and the other dead. Obed and Willetts floundered through the marsh to where the men lay, and, without paying any attention to the wounded man, quickly stove holes in the bottoms of the boats, while the rest of the men rowed into sight. One of their own boats took them on board and they made for the cutter.

But the people on the cutter were not idle meanwhile. They disengaged a carronade, ran it out of a port-hole, and prepared to fire. The boats, by previous understanding, separated, one circling north and the other south, and the shot missed both. Before another gun could be aimed the cutter was boarded at bow and stern.

The noise of the firing caused the main party to retrace their steps, and they came back in a hurry to the landing place, where they found their boats unfit for use—not, however, until they had pushed them off, and the water poured in on them. Willetts, in the mean while, after the prisoners were secured, ran to the magazine, brought up some grape and canister, loaded the Long Tom, and trailed it directly upon the party in the water. The shot from that and one of the carronades did fearful execution, and the few survivors that were unwounded ran up the beach to the nearest house, where they sheltered themselves and ultimately surrendered. Five had been killed outright and eight severely wounded, three of them mortally.

The cutter had been won; but to keep it was another matter. There was no crew to man it, even if it could be got to sea through the squadron. As soon as the news of its capture was known, or when some time had elapsed after its absence, there would be powerful boats' crews sent for it, perhaps one of the smaller vessels. So, after consultation, it was agreed to cut the rigging, remove the masts, and sink the vessel in the deepest hole in the harbor, to be raised on a suitable opportunity. This was soon done, after taking the movable property ashore, previously filling the barrels of the Long Tom and carronades with all the melted beeswax that could be had in the neighborhood and then storing them in the hold. Then the prisoners were carried off by their captors.

In three days a British force came, as had been expected, and they made things lively. They burned down a number of farmhouses, Lippincott's among the number; but the inhabitants, except those of known loyal sentiments, kept at a respectable distance from harm. Every boat upon the beach for miles the British destroyed.

In about a year's time Obed, Willetts, and some of the rest came back, got up a crew, raised the cutter, and found her in good order. The cannons were rusted some on the outside, but the beeswax had preserved the inside smooth. They remasted and rigged her, cut the wasp figurehead off, replaced it by the rudely carved figure of a snake, rechristened her the Rattler, and one dark, stormy night got off to sea with her, having obtained letters of marque, and ran down to the West Indies, where they took ample revenge for the burning of the Middle-of-the-Shore. In fact, with the prizes they took, the master and crew shared quite a small fortune at the close of the war. The Rattler was disarmed when peace came and embarked in a quieter business, carrying shingles and pine boards along the coast for many years.—*The Independent.*

The Utah Massacre.

At the trial in Utah of Lee, charged with being implicated in the Mountain Meadow massacre, Ann Elizabeth Hoag testified that she lived in Harmony in 1859, and was at the meeting called before Lee and the Indians started for the massacre. It was declared at the meeting that the immigrants should be destroyed. An express was sent to Brigham Young, and Lee at the head of the soldiers started. After the massacre a meeting was called there for Lee to report. Lee stood up and said he wanted the Indians to rush on the immigrants, but they would not. He then put up a handkerchief, and a man came out from the immigrants. Lee proposed peace if they would give up their arms, which they agreed to do, and marched out along with the soldiers who shot them down at the signal, and the Indians killed the women. He said one man had a baby in his arms. After the first fire Lee said: "Give up that child." The man replied: "If I die this child dies with me. I know you, John D. Lee, despite your paint." Lee said he had to shoot the man and child. While Lee was reporting President Young arrived and saw the children in a wagon in front of the meeting house. One boy eight years of age said, pointing to the Indian Joe: "That man killed papa and has got my papa's pants on." Lee said not to talk to the children as he wanted them to forget about the massacre.

A Beautiful Simile.

A writer who has been visiting a deaf and dumb school, and was much pleased with the intelligence displayed by the scholars, illustrates his idea of education upon the deaf mute very beautifully, as follows: It was passing strange to note their readiness of reply to the sign questions, to hear their own intelligent conclusions concerning theories that were proposed—for the professor acted as an interpreter—and as I looked from one eager face to the other, I realized as never before what a trammel and clog is this human organization upon the divine soul within. A year ago I saw in Texas a wonderful alabaster vase. It was found thirty feet below the bed of a South American river. Beautiful in shape and of cloudless white, we all admired and wondered, till one of our party suggested that we try a light within it to illustrate the familiar simile. A wax taper was carefully placed, and a miracle was wrought, for there came into view before us, groups of figures exquisitely carved; garlands of flowers and groves of tropical trees. Withdrawing the light, the vision faded, leaving only the dead white surface, pure and cold. Do you wonder that, as I sat in that recitation room I thought of that magical vase and saw how marvelously the touch of education had brought out the hidden possibilities of these minds that had dwelt so long in their sealed prisons?

The Esquimaux have an ingenious way of killing bears. They sharpen the ends of a piece of whalebone, a foot or more long, then bend it double, and wrap it closely in fat meat, which is exposed to the air till it freezes. These treacherous pellets are thrown to the bear, which bolts them whole. They thaw in his sotmach, the bent whalebone straightens, and the sharp points pierce his vitals whenever he attempts to move.

OLD TIMES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Leaving Port—The Long Line of Boats—The Excitement.

Mark Twain, in one of his characteristic sketches of old times on the Mississippi river, gives us the following sketch: It was always the custom for the boats to leave New Orleans between four and five o'clock in the afternoon. From three o'clock onward they would be burning rosin and pitch pine (the sign of preparation), and so one had the picturesque spectacle of a rank, some two or three miles long, of tall, ascending columns of coal-black smoke; a colonnade which supported a sable roof of the same smoke blended together and spreading abroad over the city. Every outward-bound boat had its flag flying at the jack staff, and sometimes a duplicate on the verge staff astern. Two or three miles of mates were commanding and swearing with more than usual emphasis; countless processions of freight barrels and boxes were spinning down the slant of the levee and flying abroad the stage-planks; belated passengers were dodging and skipping among these frantic things, hoping to reach the forecastle companion way alive, but having their doubts about it; women with reticules and bandboxes were trying to keep up with husbands freighted with carpet-sacks and crying babies, and making a failure of it by losing their heads in the whirl and roar and general distraction; drays and baggage-vans were clattering hither and thither in a wild hurry, every now and then getting blocked and jammed together, and then during ten seconds one could not see them for the profanity, except vaguely and dimly; every windlass connected with every fore-hatch, from one end of that long array of steamboats to the other, was keeping up a deafening whiz and whir, lowering freight into the hold, and the half-naked crews of perspiring negroes that worked them were roaring such songs as De Las' Sack! De Las' Sack!—inspired to unimaginable exaltation by the chaos of turmoil and racket that was driving everybody else mad.

By this time the hurricane and boiler decks of the steamers would be packed and black with passengers. The "last bells" would begin to clang, all down the line, and then the powwow seemed to double; in a moment or two the final warning came—a simultaneous din of Chinese gongs, with the cry: "All dat ain't goin', please to git asho'!"—and behold, the powwow quadrupled! People came swarming ashore, overturning excited stragglers that were trying to swarm aboard. One more moment later a long array of stage-planks was being hauled in, each with its customary latest passenger clinging to the end of it with teeth, nails, and everything else, and the customary latest procrastinator making a wild spring shoreward over his head.

Now a number of the boats slide backward into the stream, leaving wide gaps in the serried ranks of steamers. Citizens crowd the decks of boats that are not to go, in order to see the sight. Steamer after steamer straightens herself up, gathers all her strength, and presently comes swinging by, under a tremendous head of steam, with flag flying, black smoke rolling, and her entire crew of firemen and deck hands (usually swarthy negroes) massed together on the forecastle, the best "nigger" in the lot towering from the midst (being mounted on the capstan), waving his hat or a flag, and all roaring a mighty chorus, while the parting cannons boom and the multitudinous spectators swing their hats and huzza! Steamer after steamer falls into line, and the stately procession goes winging its way up the river.

Self-Made Men.

"Burleigh" writes to the Boston *Journal:* New York has many men—self-educated, self-made—of whom any city might be proud. I called upon one of these the other day. It was "Uncle John," as he is called. John L. Stephenson is the great street car builder of that city. He is now over sixty; as hale and vigorous as when he was thirty; under-sized, stocky, robust and cherry; a mechanic of the James Harper school. He makes cars for the world. No nation can compete or undersell him. While I was talking with him he was making a contract for cars for Bombay. Twelve cars were ready for Liverpool. Others were on the wagon for London. Another lot were for Australia, Norway, Austria, St. Petersburg and also America and over our boundless continent. Liverpool cars are double-deckers. But Americans won't ride in them. All English cars have the windows fastened down and they can't be sold unless they are. These cars the English cannot make, though they have had the patterns for years. Nor can that wonderful nation make a rubber-car spring. All are made here. Mr. Stephenson ships no cars. He delivers all his work in New York. Each nation, company or man who trades for a car, pays for it in New York. No contract is taken unless the contractor has a banker in New York who will pay for the car when it is done. Mr. Stephenson builds nine cars a week. He can take an order and have a car ready to ship in four days. Each car costs $1,000, said Mr. Stephenson is an old-time Methodist. For half a century he has been a member of one church. Then he is a leader of the choir, leader of the Sunday-school, a class-leader, a man of great wealth and of open-handed liberality. His children and grand-children are in the trade with him, and all have to begin where he began, on the lowest round of the ladder.

Pushing Through.

Business success is not a loitering traveler who, of his own accord, will wander on until finally he reaches your threshold You must go after him, hunt him up; it may be difficult to find him, but don't give up the search, push on and on until you do meet him. The journey may be troublesome, but it is sure to pay, and a handsome reward will result from your hard and honest push.

Shun all the slow stage coach ways of urging on your abilities; take the locomotive speed of push; keep on the track; avoid all tempting but unprofitable switches, and, with fires all aglow, and machinery well oiled, push on to the next station, and then to the next, and rest assured you will successfully reach the proper destination in full time, and with a valuable load of paying freight.

Half the success obtained in this life, an exchange says, is owing, not so much to luck or capital, as to a vigorous pounding away at the rough difficulties until the road to fortune is cleared of its barriers, and a straight path opens to the traveler endowed with his share of honest, determined and energetic push.

A New Way.

The Chicago *Times* knows of a way in which the country can be saved. It says: Suppose, without disfranchising any one, we give two votes to every man who possesses certain educational qualifications, two to every man who possesses a certain amount of taxable property without the educational qualifications? How then? The poor and ignorant voter would still possess sufficient political power for his own protection, but a good deal less power for mischief than he now wields. This, or something like it, may become possible some day, when the evils of equal and universal voting become more glaring and intolerable than they now are.

SUBTERRANEAN LIFE.

A Night of Business in the Underground World of a New York Hotel.

Says the New York *Sun:* Dick, the ratcatcher, was engaged to clean the kitchen, cellars, meat house, wine, bread, and bar rooms of a Broadway hotel after midnight on Saturday. Underground in a large hotel is a world by itself. The kitchen is one hundred feet long by twenty broad. The floor is of brick. Three long tables extend its entire length. Shelves, cupboards, and dresses hide the walls. Almost endless rows of dishes, shining pots, pans, and enormous boilers are tastefully arranged according to size at the end of the room. A forty foot range and a vast furnace, hugging ovens and bakeries, are red with roaring fires inside. The French cook stands in his well-starched white apron and cap, silently watching his assistants. Several dainty dishes are being prepared. To each of these he gives his attention. Here he pours in drops from several little bottles; there a handful of flour; here a cupful of cream; there a spoonful of butter. Every dish he tastes, and as it is done, he catches the pot or pan, and deftly empties its contents into tureens or plates. At a quarter to twelve he bids his assistants to prepare to clean up. At midnight a major domo descends to the kitchen and shouts, "Put out the lights. The cook goes around his kitchen, sees that everything is in its place, turns down the gas, and then all is still.

Dick the Rat and his assistant take possession of the lower regions. Dick lights his bull's-eye lantern, examines his long iron pinchers, closely scrutinizes his canvas bag, puts on a pair of light slippers, and strips for work. The rats are evidently busy, as they are heard from far and near. Dick has studied their routes. Before going to work he carefully removes every obstacle in his way as silently as he can. Then he utters a call squeal, like that of a rat. Again, Dick squeals louder and with more assurance. This time he is answered from the bread room, where a hundred barrels of flour and hundreds of loaves are packed.

Dick had previously thrown open all the doors. Like a cat he springs forward in the darkness; his strong light dances with extraordinary rapidity along the walls, floors, and ceilings. The sharp, piercing cry of a rat in pain announces Dick's capture. His assistant opens the bag, and a great rat is thrown in. The assistant shakes the bag several times and the rat is quiet. A weak, yet shrill squeak is heard, and Dick brings out at the end of his large nippers a poor little mouse. Rat and mouse are put into the bag. Dick pauses a moment, and again gives a call squeal, which he says the rats understand to mean all is safe. Suddenly he throws the dazzling light upon a shelf. There, crouched and seemingly paralyzed, is a monster rat. It does not stir, but looks straight at the light. It is unable to move. Its large black eyes are distinctly seen, while it still holds the bread in its mouth that it was eating. Upon it Dick springs, and his nippers seize it. The rat utters a piercing squeal, the bag is opened, and it is thrown in.

The rats in the bread room have taken the alarm. Dick darts out and as the bright ray dances up and down, he runs, stops, stands erect, crouches, listens, squeals, darts forward, and the light runs along pipes, behind barrels, under boards, into holes. At one moment he is in the icy chill of the great meat room, with its pounds of beef and mutton, and its hundreds of chickens, and then in the grocery; the wine room; the larder; the store room; the coal room; the garbage room; back again into the kitchen, and at two o'clock the bag contains fifty rats.

Driving Oxen.

A writer in *Lippincott's* gives this characteristic sketch: Driving oxen will make a Stoic philosopher of a boy, they are so unspeakably difficult to manage; it is impossible to manage them, insanity to turn them, utter exasperation to hasten them; the only thing they do with any facility is to stop; yet they must be swayed by a touch twixt the ears from a long, slender blue-birch gad with a leather lash. To add to their value as sources of discipline, they have a species of ox-diablerie about them. They love breaking a new yoke and those which have been trained to the convenient habit of following the boy about the field while dragging will insist on following him around behind the drag when he goes there to adjust anything, which causes a general upsetting. Furthermore, as he marches before them, thinking of other topics, or perhaps following with his eyes some neighbor's carriage bowling down the road, he frequently discovers that the oxen are left far behind him in the field, where they stand stock still composedly chewing their cuds. And they have a disagreeable way of starting off on a trot unexpectedly, particularly on warm April days, when wild natural impulses, mad longings for forest freedom and life without toil, take possession of them at the delicious smell of the spring greenwood, causing them suddenly to lash the neap with their tails and rush frantically for the woods. When an old mare is leading the steers, this is almost tragedy. The mare is dragged backward, the harrow rattles at the heels of the oxen, the farmer and the hired man hasten across the fields to the boy's assistance with "Whoa! haw there! Stop them! whale 'em! Belt 'em over the head!" and the boy shrieks, and follows the galloping oxen until they dash their yoke against a young tree between them in the woods.

Importation for the Centennial.

The secretary of the United States treasury, as long ago as October last, issued regulations governing the free importation of goods for the Centennial exhibition in accordance with the law of June, 1874. The ports of New York, Boston, Portland, Me., Burlington, Vt., Suspension Bridge, N. Y., Detroit, Port Huron, Mich., Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, New Orleans, and San Francisco, alone constitute the ports of entry at which importations for the exhibition will be made free of duty. All goods properly marked and represented will, without examination, be forwarded from the port of arrival by bonded line of transportation to Philadelphia, there to be delivered to the collector of that port. All articles received and entered at the exhibition may at any time, consistently with the regulations controlling it, be withdrawn for sale or delivery to other parties than the owner or agent concerned in their importation on payment of the duties properly accruing on the goods, according to the laws in force at the time of their importation. The attorney general of the United States, the attorney general of Pennsylvania and the counselor and solicitor for the Centennial commission have given their respective opinions that goods deposited and placed on exhibition are free from seizure, and are not liable to the debts of the person or corporation thus receiving them.

The regulations of the secretary of the treasury were officially sent to the director general of the exhibition in October last, and by him promulgated at home and abroad.

"I Wish I Had Capital."

So we heard a great strapping young man exclaim the other day in an office. We did want to tell him a piece of our mind so bad, and we'll just write to him. You want capital, do you? And suppose you had what you call capital, what would you do with it? You want capital? Haven't you got hands, and feet, and muscle, and bone, and brains, and don't you call them capital? What more did God give to anybody? "Oh, they are not money," say you. But they are more than money, and nobody can take them from you. Don't you know how to use them? If you don't, it is time you were learning. Take hold of the first plow, or hoe, or jack-plane, or broadax that you can find and go to work. Your capital will soon yield you a large interest. Aye, but there's the rub. You don't want to work; you want money or credit, that you may play the gentleman and speculate, and end by playing the vagabond. Or you want a plantation and negroes, that you may hire an overseer to attend to them, while you run over the country and dissipate; or want to marry some rich girl who may be foolish enough to take you for your good looks, that she may support you.

Shame upon you, young man! Go to work with the capital you have, and you'll soon make interest enough upon it, and with it to give you as much money as you want, and make you feel like a man. If you can't make money upon what capital you have, you couldn't make it if you had a million dollars in money. If you don't know how to use bone and muscle and brains you would not know how to use gold. If you let the capital you have lie idle and waste and rust out, it would be the same thing with you if you had gold; you would only know how to waste.

Then don't stand about like a great helpless child waiting for somebody to come in and feed you, but go to work. Take the first work you can find, no matter what it is, so that you may be sure to do it like Billy Gray did his drumming—well. Yes, what you undertake, do it well; always do your best. If you manage the capital you already have, you will soon have plenty more to manage; but if you can't or won't manage the capital God has given you, you will never have any more to manage.

Plucky Little Children.

A circumstance that happened in Chicago shows that two children at least have more than ordinary courage for their years. They are the children of a well known business man who resides on East Pierson street, and their ages are seven and ten respectively. Their father had left the house on the morning in question for his place of business about eight o'clock, leaving the children together, the oldest being in her teens. This latter was in the rear part of the house somewhere, when the two young ones went into the parlor, and came upon a man who was stealthily walking across the floor towards the mantel, evidently searching for something. The elder of the two at once, nothing daunted, went up to him and, taking him by the arm, asked him what he wanted. The man gruffly muttered that he wanted "gold," whereupon the child said they had none for him, and told him to leave. He said then that if he couldn't get gold that he wanted a girl, and, without showing an inclination to leave, sat down upon the sofa. The smaller child ran into the rear part of the house, seized a broom, and came in with it pell mell, while the other child ran to the hallway and called to her father, pretending he was in the house. The intruder, fearing he would be ejected rather forcibly, if not arrested, at once made his way out of the house, the children running after him, and the little one in particular giving him a parting tap with her broomstick. The man had found the front door open, and had gone in to help himself without any ceremony, probably also knowing that the head of the family was absent.

Large and Small Farms.

Twelve of the United States have farms that average less than one hundred and twenty-five acres, in extent, which is less than the average elsewhere, which in some States even runs up nearly to an average of five hundred acres. These twelve States give the following as the average size of their farms:

Maine	98 acres	New Jersey	98 acres.
New Hampshire	122 "	Pennsylvania	103 "
Massachusetts	103 "	Indiana	112 "
Rhode Island	94 "	Ohio	111 "
Connecticut	93 "	Michigan	101 "
New York	103 "	Wisconsin	114 "

While the total value of the farms in the United States is put down at $9,262,803,361, the value in the above States foots up $5,407,587,178, or nearly three-fifths of the total—and this, too, while the area of these States is less than one-tenth of the area of the whole country. No more conclusive exhibit of the practical superiority of the small-farm system could be given than this.

While this record is of interest to those engaged in farms, the following table, collected from our agricultural reports, is of hardly less interest. We give the average value per acre:

Maine	$14.16	Texas	$12.84
New Hampshire	19.15	Arkansas	17.60
Vermont	17.87	Tennessee	12.70
Massachusetts	31.16	West Virginia	15.04
Rhode Island	84.00	Kentucky	15.54
Connecticut	33.94	Ohio	14.57
New York	22.94	Michigan	15.65
New Jersey	27.96	Indiana	13.51
Pennsylvania	20.80	Illinois	11.13
Delaware	13.34	Wisconsin	14.18
Maryland	15.42	Minnesota	11.38
Virginia	14.15	Iowa	8.49
North Carolina	11.38	Missouri	11.99
South Carolina	11.1	Kansas	8.92
Georgia	11.68	Nebraska	7.73
Florida	11.47	California	15.10
Alabama	13.78	Oregon	16 70
Mississippi	15.61	Nevada	44.30
Louisiana	13.61	The Territories	26.10

Bold Beggars.

James Stewart, a very wealthy and benevolent citizen of Austin, Texas, has published a number of begging letters received by him. They give an inkling by inference of the experience of philanthropists of more reputation. One was from a woman, who said that, being penniless, friendless and beautiful, she had determined to marry a rich man. She wanted $1,000 to enable her to enhance her beauty "with such adornments as a woman of her taste and culture knows how to use," and with which she could hope to "marry into a fortune." An inventor of a flying machine wanted $500 to pay for a model, and would repay the favor by allowing the donor to "win everlasting fame by flying from a church steeple," when the apparatus should be completed. A gambler had been informed in a dream that, by buying a certain lottery ticket, he would win a large prize; but, alas! he had no money. Would Mr. Stewart send him $10 by mail? A young divinity student had been invited to deliver a trial sermon to an aristocratic congregation, and he needed a new coat to wear on the important occasion. These beggars, and many others as audaciously importunate, signed their real names to their letters.

At Atlanta, Ga., last autumn, a negro built a coop, six feet by seven, into which he put a dozen partridges, the ground being first covered with grass. During the winter they thrived, in the spring they mated, laid eggs and hatched out several broods of young, and the negro now has about sixty young partridges, all doing well. They are tame, healthy, and seem to be contented.

LIVING ON THE OLD MAN.

How a Man "Fit" his Sons for College.

The Providence *Journal* gives an indignant farmer room to vent his woes. The story is appropriate for this commencement season:

MISTUR EDITOR—I hain't no eddication, and I thank God for it—Gov. Lippitt said in his kollege speech that edication paid better than mortgage at six per cent.

Governor Lippitt, I ask you have you got such things as three highly edicated sons on your hands, what can't support themselves, and all living on the old man? You know you haint, and as I have, I guess I know as much about this edication matter as you do. I cuss the day when iliturray ambition broke out in my family—I fit three sons to kollege, and if I had not had one left to stay on the farm to work with me, we should all on us be takin a deep interest in the annual appropriations for the poor of the town.

My Silas studied law, and all the write he has yet seen has been on hisself. He has to sware out of jail three times a week, regular trips he makes, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, like the steamer Rhode Island from Stonington.

He has got a pretty little hoffis as ever you see, with the legal works of Smollett, Byrons, and all of the great Jurists ranged on shelves—the portrait of Rufus Chote and that gurl what dances so good at the Theatur, hung up on the walls. We furnished him with all those necessaries of the legal profession, and although he smokes and drinks beer, and does all a young lawyer ought to do to win confidence and public esteem, it is all no go.

He belongs to ten secret societies, and I tell him I wish to God he'd jine one so secret that his creditors could not find him.

He buys all his tobacco in my name for fear of its getting attached; and as for his beer, he drinks up five dollars' worth at a time, and then swears right out on it. He is getting low-spirited now, and says that all the Blackstone he wants to know about is the Blackstone river, with a big stone ..ied to his heels, which made his mother cry; but I told him he was of age, and I had no control over him.

Poor Silas, when he graderated at kollege his orashun was on "A classical edication indurspensible to success in life."

His mother and I cried in the Baptist church when we heerd him deliver it, we didn't know what for then, but hev since found it. I tell Silas that the only chance I see ahead for him is to take to drink strong, then reform, and maybe the temperance folks will shove him along to keep him moral and steady.

My t'other boy, Ezra, studied for to be a doctor. The first case he had was Hawkins, that was gored so bad by Olney's big bull. Hawkins had six good stiff horns abroad of his own afore the bull muxed with him, which made it a bad case. Ezra wanted to be sure, so he gave him all the medicine he had on hand at once. Just as Hawkins was a dying he writ an affidavit that the treatment he received from the bull was generous and humane compared with that of his doctor. Hawkins' widow sued for malpractice, and her lawyer told the jury that M. D. stood for murderous doses, and that Ezra was drunk, and that he was a doctor of many drams but few scruples. At this joke the judge and jury laughed like split, and they gin a big verdict agin Ezra, and he had to run off to Californy.

He drors small drafts on me often, so we know he is alive, which is more of a cumfurt to his mother than to myself. When Ezra graderated his orashun was on "Knollege a purtection against the kelamities of life." His mother and I cried then and we have since found out why.

But the saddest case of all was our poor little Calvin. At the time when unthinking youths are spent in laying stone walls or hoeing corn Calvin was seriously thinking of the more important work of saving souls. He entered college and was finally settled over a large parish at Heilburn Woods.

For a few years things went smooth. He not only saved other souls, but he meekly accepted his portion of the trials and discipline of life by getting married and raising up a little family of souls of his own.

Then his parish got tired of him and told him to quit, and they turned him off, as they do ministers, by passing a lot of resolutions about the pain it give to sunder such tender and hallied ties.

He and his hull family come home to us, and arter we got about used up with them, I got Calvin's fire insured for all I could, and he sailed ten months ago as a commissioner to a lot of ferocious cannibals. I have prepared my mind to see soon from the king of the tribe a letter something like this:

"MY DEAR SIR—Your son Calvin arrived in good condition. While we regret to state that he disappointed us all sadly in regard to the amount of gravy, it gives me pleasure to add that he was tender and small-boned. Should any other member of your estimable family feel inclined to Christianize us, send him along. We can stand it as long as you can."

Poor Calvin's orashun was on "The final results of the missionary enterprise."

My other son was not edicated, and has staid on the farm, and is the support and comfort of our declining years. He is so ignorant that he thinks the New York —— is the ablest paper in the world, and the prevailing impression on his mind is that William the Conqueror took an active part in burning the Gaspee.

For all that, he can support himself, and has money in the bank, which is more than his edicated brothers can say. My opinion is that a law ought to be passed making the corporation of a college liable for the debts of all their graduates. This would make them all plagy careful not to educate any but them what was fit for it, and others might be spared what me and my poor wife has suffered.

Advertising vs. Commercial Travelers.

We clip the following excellent article upon advertising or commercial travelers from the Milwaukee *Union*, and if merchants and business men would follow the advice they would save themselves a great expense:

In times like these our merchants more thoroughly perceive the disadvantages which have inured to them by relying solely upon commercial travelers. It has brought to them an enormous credit business, much larger than is good for them; but what they want is the cash, and that can be best obtained by judicious advertising in established journals.

Every merchant who has goods to sell appreciates the necessity of drawing cash from the pockets of those who hoard it. The question is: How can that best be done? We think far better and with far more certainty by judicious advertising than by a legion of commercial travelers. Some firms in this city are paying $20,000 per annum for commercial travelers, while $3,000 in judicious advertising would bring them more cash when there is such a notorious disposition to hoard currency,

A mosquito, buzzing around where a young lady was singing: "Come to me in beautiful dreams," said he would—provided there was no bar.

FROM KITCHEN TO HALL.

A Philadelphia Servant Girl Becomes an Irish Heiress.

A Philadelphia paper says: Patrick Rafferty is dead. Patrick breathed his last away off in one of the northern counties of Ireland. Now the death of Patrick didn't startle the civilized world in general one-third as much as it did the immediate neighborhood of 3,197 Ridge avenue in particular. Here resides the famous Dibbs family, composed in the main of Mr. and Mrs. Dibbs and a Miss Margaret Rafferty. The latter is, or rather was until quite recently, a domestic in the Dibbs household. She had youth on her side, and her arm was as well developed as the limbs of a lion. Mr. Dibbs saw beneath her bronzed features all of her true worth, and when she told him in her own simple, orphan-like way that she was a stranger in a strange land, that she hadn't any friends and hadn't any "spondoolix," his heart was touched, for he knew she'd be handy about the house, and was sure to know how to boil his corned beef and cabbage. So Margaret, after Mr. Dibbs had consulted his wife, became as one of the family, and at once entered upon her household duties. This happened three years ago, and one day last week found the once dejected immigrant alive and kicking in Dibbs' kitchen. Her face was as bright as a new tin pan, and you could see your likeness from a distance of five feet in the glistening beauty of her dark brown eyes. Eleven o'clock had struck, and she was just in the act of taking up the potatoes for dinner when Mr. Dibbs, all aglow with excitement, handed Margaret a letter from California. It was the first line from anybody the poor girl had ever received, and her enthusiasm was so great that she dropped the "murpheys," dish and all. Her excitement was beyond control; she couldn't hold the letter steady enough to read it, and so asked Mr. Dibbs to become her secretary. The kind old gentleman consented, and while Margaret sobbed and laughed outright at inconsistent intervals, read to her the following astonishing epistle:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.

MY DEAR SISTER: I have just received a letter from the parish priest of St. Bridget's Abbey, who informs me that our uncle Patrick is dead, and has left an estate of £60,000. We are his nearest of kin, and consequently as rich as blazes. I'll write ye agin.

Hopin' this finds you as it leaves me, I remain your darling brother,

TIMOTHY RAFFERTY.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dibbs' reading, Margaret didn't faint, but sprang to her feet and rushed up stairs, vowing she'd cooked the last dinner for the Dibbs family. Mr. Dibbs immediately informed his wife of the intelligence, and the two worthy people came to the conclusion that to adopt Miss Rafferty would be a humane thing under the circumstances. They accordingly adopted her, and Miss Margaret, feeling somewhat elated over the circumstance, resolved to be known henceforth as Miss Margaret Rafferty-Dibbs. To the reporter Miss Margaret wouldn't exhibit herself, which refusal, of course, was Miss Margaret's prerogative; while Mr. Dibbs looked on the inquisitive individual as he would have done upon a suitor for the young lady's hand. He was communicative enough, however, to make known the fact that Margaret had five brothers, and that the fortune would be divided among them—"pro ratter," said Mr. Dibbs; "in other words, accordin' to lor."

The Foreman.

The duties of the foreman are (like the busy housewife's work) never done. If he is alive to the interests of his employers, he is not the last man in the factory in the morning, neither is he the first one out at night. To him belongs the duty of knowing that every operative is at his work in the morning. To him belongs the duty of knowing that every operative renders unto his employer a just and equitable day's labor. To him belongs the duty of knowing that every operative performs his work to standard perfection. To him belongs the duty of arbitrating justly and fairly between employer and employed, and not unfrequently does it become incumbent upon him to settle various disputes between operatives; in fact, he is or must be, as nearly as possible, an omnipresent *factotum*. He knows of all the little domestic troubles of his subordinates, and has to advise and suggest means of bringing about (amicably) the marital relations of more than one of those under his control; not sufficiently burdened with his own troubles, he carries the troubles and secrets of subordinates securely locked within his own breast. If any of the operatives in his department meet with reverses, he is the first one appealed to; he is the first to add his name to the subscription list for a certain amount; no matter whether he is prepared or not, he must, to prevent calumny, subscribe. Thus we might speak of him on this subject for years, and fill volumes, without end, and then not finish this portion of our story.

All employers or factors are not practical men. In such cases, the success of the manufacturing portion of the business devolves wholly upon the foreman. Not only is he held strictly accountable for the superiority of the work, but he must ever tire his never resting brain in producing fresh novelties; novelties which will bring the work to a

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Aug. 19, 1875.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, in advance,* 2,50 *when not paid in advance.*

Advertisements 20c *per line for three insertions, and for* 6 *and* 12 *months by special contract.*

Democratic Ticket.

Sheriff—LEVI MUNSON.
Treasurer—D. A. MUSSER.
Prothonotary—AARON WILLIAMS.
Register—W. E. BURCHFIELD.
Recorder—WM. A. TOBIAS.
Commissioners—H. A. MINGLE, —J. N. HALL.
Coroner—DR. JOS. ADAMS.
Auditors—JOS. GILLILAND. —A. J. GREIST.

We observe from the movements of the radicals in this county, that they intend to concentrate their forces against our nominee for Treasurer, D. A. Musser, and defeat him if possible, seeing no hope of defeating any of the other gentlemen upon the ticket. Already stories are being circulated against Mr. Musser. Any one knowing that gentleman, knows that his character is without blemish, he hails from one of the oldest and most respected families in our valley, has never been an office seeker, is competent, responsible, and will leave the office of Treasurer, to which he will be elected in spite of the machinations of the enemy, with every cent of the people's money faithfully accounted for. Mr. Musser bears the reputation of a christian gentleman, and is one of the most useful citizens of Penn township. Democrats owe him every vote, on account of his past fidelity, and every honest republican can vote for him under the full assurance of voting for an honest man.

A statement of the affairs of Duncan, Sherman & Co, has been prepared for the public, from which it appears the liabilities of the firm are $4,872,128 and the assets $2,112,740. This statement is not official, and can be taken as representing the approximate amount. It has been prepared to answer many inquiries regarding the probable condition of affairs and with special care to avoid making a better showing than may be justified. All doubtful assets have been reduced or stricken out. The amount of liabilities given on account of travelers, credits and circulars is $2,372,952.

The greatest sham that ever entered Centre county, is Bill Brown's "Industrial Advocate." It is a grand foreign humbug, got up entirely at Harrisburg, with a few local squibs from our county, sent down by mail, to give it a home appearance. This Advocate has no office, not a single type, nor sheat of blank paper in Centre county. And this is the organ of a set of conspirators to mislead democrats, abuse Judge Orvis without cause, and cast its slurs at the Reporter because it is outspoken in its sentiments and does not wink at rings and cliques.

Anti-treating societies are now being formed in some parts of the country. Cincinnati and Pittsburg have organizations of the kind. The following is the pledge:

I pledge myself not to treat any person or persons; nor to accept a treat of any spirituous or Malt Liquors, Wine or Cider, in any public place, where the same is kept for sale and money paid therefor.

A "Democrat of Gregg" asks us the names of the senatorial conferees and also who moved to make Mr. Alexander chairman of the convention. As we omitted these two items in our report of the proceedings we furnish them here in answer to our correspondent, and for the information of others. The conferees are J. P. Gephart, G. W. M'Gaffey and T. M. Hall. The gentleman who proposed Mr. Alexander for Chairman was T. M. Hall. We desire to say here that communications criticising some of the doings of the convention, can not conduce to the harmony of the party, now that the nominations are made, hence "Haines," "Democrat of Gregg" and "Bellefonte" have been laid aside.

We print in this week's issue the charge of Judge Orvis in the Clearfield riot cases. The document should be read and studied by all, as it presents in a clear and concise manner the law touching upon strikes, with which all should be conversant. In some quarters Judge Orvis has been censured, by persons unfriendly to him, for doing his duty in the matter. The charge should be studied by all fair minded men who love the peace and good order of society and who desire to be protected in their rights, and will be profitable reading for those who would incite to strikes and rioting.

Out of 43,000 people, men, women and children, in the town of Fall River, Massachusetts, 15,000 are idle in consequence of a "strike" ordered by their leaders. The great body of the operatives, who are already beginning to suffer the pangs of poverty, deny that they are "responsible" for the suspension deprecate its continuance and denounce its instigators, and yet have not the courage to throw off their yoke and return to work. The next step for the working people of this country will be, not to organize for protection against their employers, but for defense against their self-assumed leaders.

Disastrous storms have been sweeping over Germany and Switzerland as well as elsewhere in Europe. The Cologne Zeitung reports that the vineyards in numerous places have been irretrievably ruined by the deluge of the latter part of may, which not only destroyed all hope of this year's harvest, but washed away the soil, leaving nothing but bare rock or a substratum of clay. On the 9th of July the town of Melsungen was inundated by a violent rain-storm, which also flooded the adjoining town of Gensungen, destroying houses and bridges and heaping their debris upon the railway track. Shortly afterwards Haven was visited by a hail storm, accompanied with terrific thunder and lightning, the hailstones measuring five or six inches in circumference and breaking thousands of window-panes. On the same date, July 9, an unprecedented hail storm laid waste the entire harvest for several miles around Geneva. Kitchen gardens were devastated; trees a century old were snapped like reeds; in the city chimneys were demolished and several houses unroofed, whilst shattered windows were counted by hundreds of thousands. All the street-lamps were extinguished by a single gust. Hundreds of birds were killed by the hailstones, many of which were as large as hen's eggs, and three human lives were lost.

Radicals are encouraging democrats to run independent, telling them it is no longer a sin to bolt and run against the ticket, that they can be rewarded with a nomination for assembly, senator or to a chairmanship, and have other front rank positions in the party, in less than twelve months. This bolting business being sanctioned may work badly. We are opposed to it, and opposed to encouraging bolters. Things may be played thus far a spell but "vengeance is mine saith the Lord;" and bolters may remember that the people can and will have vengeance at the ballot box. Let's go for the ticket, and give bolters and bolting a wide berth. This encouragement to bolters will send the party to where ice is unknown if it is made respectable by the sanction of the party.

SPOLIATION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

During the last fourteen years of Republican rule, says the Sun, Congress voted away the most valuable portion of the public domain to railroad corporations and in other ways. Of the vast empire which was regarded as one of the great sources of national wealth, and as a permanent attraction for immigration, there remains but a comparatively small part for settlers.

By a system of corrupt legislation without parallel, these rich lands were distributed among speculators and monopolists, who, by means of the Credit Mobilier and other fraudulent combinations, shared the spoils with Senators and Representatives that served as their agents and instruments in the plunder.

Nor is this all. The Department of the Interior, under Delano, has augmented the wealth of these corporations to the extent of millions of acres by venal decisions against all precedent, which not only re-opened condemned and spurious claims, but have driven thousands of poor settlers from the homesteads acquired by law and labor, for the benefit of infamous Rings.

The popular belief that the supply of public land is unlimited, is a fallacy which cannot be too soon dispelled. Of late years the official reports have been manipulated in the interest of the railroads that enjoy immense grants, in order to produce an impression that they did not materially affect the large territory open for settlement.

But even superficial examination proves these statements to be interested, and, by their suppression of important data, to be worthless as a basis for estimating the quantity of good land available for sale and settlement. A few ugly facts may well arrest attention on this important subject, and cause Congress to halt before granting another acre without a public reason that will stand the severest scrutiny.

Total area of the land

Total area of the land States and Territories	1,854,998,400 acres.
DEDUCT	
Mountains, rocks, and lava districts, salt plains, deserts, &c., not cultivatable, estimated	300,000,000
Water surface	80,000,000
Sea coasts, deltas, &c	150,000,000
Reserved for new States	150,000,000
Private titles in States without public funds	300,000,000
	930,000,000 acres.
Disposable public lands	924,998,400 acres.

Some of these quantities are necessarily estimated without reliable data, but we have reduced the figures assumed by others, so that there may be no charge of exaggeration. Less than a thousand millions of acres constituted the capital of the United States in virgin land before it was touched by legislation. Let us now see how it has been disposed of. The task is difficult, because the reports of the General Land Office seem to be made up with a view of concealing rather than of exposing the truth:

	Acres.
Sold in round numbers	186,000,000
Entered under homestead acts	40,000,000
Granted to agricultural colleges	2,000,000
Located with scrip	8,000,000
Swamp lands—for States	63,000,000
Granted for military services	61,000,000
Concessions to Western canals	5,000,000
Granted internal improvements	13,000,000
Granted schools	69,000,000
Granted universities	1,200,000
Located Indian scrip	750,000
Located float scrip	16,000
Ship Canal—Michigan and Wisconsin	1,450,000
Salines—Western States	815,000
Seats of Government and building—West	150,000
Grants to companies and persons—Oregon	2,500,000
Deaf and dumb asylums	50,000
Spanish claims—California and Florida	18,700,000
Reserved to companies—Ohio, &c	9,000,000
Reserved to Indians—Mississippi, Alabama, Utah, and Oregon	13,500,000
Indian treaties reservations	138,800,000
Granted to railroads—chiefly the Pacific, and decisions of Delano	220,000,000
	825,831,000

Allowing a large margin for errors of the quantities estimated in the area of the United States, and deducting the foregoing figures from the total, and there is serious cause for reflection in regard to the future of the public domain. The great corporations and monopolists have become the proprietors of the soil, and before many years pass away the immigrants who seek the West for a home will be at the mercy of the speculators, who by corrupt legislation have been enabled to seize a great empire and to hold it on their own terms.

Even now along all the lines of the trans-continental railways, built by subsidies of land and money obtained from Congress, the immigrant is forced to buy upon the conditions imposed by these Rings. And we are only at the beginning of evils to flow from this source, for as soon as the remaining lands that have not been grabbed are occupied by settlement, then the power of these combinations will be felt more severely.

After voting more than two hundred and twenty-five millions of the best lands to Ames, Jay Cooke, and others, and allowing a large portion of the grants made to colleges and for improvements to be stolen, the Republicans all of a sudden have raised the cry of stop thief. The Ohio Convention started out with this declaration:

"We demand that the public domain shall be scrupulously reserved for occupancy by actual settlers."

Some of the men who were active in passing that resolution had become rich by the legislation which turned over "the public domain" to plunderers who bought Republican majorities by wholesale, and paid for their votes in scrip and in greenbacks. When there is nothing left to steal, then the Delanos, Shermans, and the whole tribe of Ohio jobbers become virtuous and "scrupulous" about what does not exist, just as they are for specie payments, after having created the paper currency and expanded or contracted it to suit their speculations.

The Radical press are making themselves happy at last over the fact that State Treasurer Mackey has published a statement of where his deposits are, with the certificate of the Sinking Fund Commissioners that there is no defalcation in the Treasury, or words to that effect. Though Democrats never charged a defalcation, these journals were so frightened that they jump for joy at the thought that it was not shown by the statement. Of course the Treasurer can fix up his balances for the occasion, but the fact that he denied the Legislative Committee the right to see his books and his securities leaves his own statement subject to the suspicion that it was for the occasion, and that he was not ready to make it when the Committee were on hand, nor was he willing that the Committee should see his books and securities. And again, there is no removing of the grave doubts existing on account of the passage of a law making it no longer the duty of the Treasurer to publish monthly statements of his deposits, &c, That law was passed for rascally purposes. It has no doubt served its purposes so far, and will so continue. This the people believe. Mackey has made one statement. If that law hadn't been repealed he would have been compelled to make them monthly if he had obeyed the law. But that law was in the way, and by smuggling a bill through the Legislature it was repealed. No act of explanation at this time can remove the suspicions of the people, for it is their settled belief that the management of the State Treasury affairs have been very corrupt—the funds used to debauch the people and carry elections—and nothing short of a removal of the Treasury ring will satisfy the public demand.

HOW BOB MACKEY USES THE PUBLIC FUNDS OF THE STATE.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 7,—Under the statutes of the state of Pennsylvania, the State Treasurer, or any other State official, who shall either directly or indirectly make and receive any profits out of the State revenues is liable to removal from office, and a criminal prosecution with heavy penalties attached.

Bob Mackey, State Treasurer, should at once be removed from office and prosecuted under this act for receiving directly and indirectly profits from the State funds. He was recently forced into giving a list of the banks to which he has loaned the revenues. Among them is the Allegheny National Bank of this city, which has $388,000 of the sinking fund, and $8,000 of the general revenue fund; also the Central Bank of Pittsburgh, which has some $50,000 of the sinking fund. These, and perhaps larger deposits, have been kept in these banks during Mackey's administration.

Mackey is a large stockholder and an officer of the Allegheny National Bank. The Central Bank is run by Tommy Steel, City Treasurer. C. L. Magee, and the Ring, and Mackey also holds stock in the Central Bank. Nearly, or quite half a million of dollars of the State funds have been used for years to run these banks, and Mr. Mackey has regularly pocketed his share of the profits which could not have amounted to less than $50,000 per year.

Kemble's bank also gets a large portion of the funds, and Mackey is understood to be a stockholder in that concern. What is to hinder his impeachment and criminal prosecution in the face of these facts? Let in a little Sun light upon these dark and devious transactions. In this commonwealth it is regarded as a crime of the highest grade to tell the truth about dishonest officials in a public journal.

The Cincinnati Gazette has received special dispatches from 140 county seats, where the late flood occurred, and the prospects are much better than expected. Wheat and oats have suffered. Of the former two-thirds of the crop will be saved. Of corn there will be more than the average crop, owing to the increase of acreage. Potatoes will yield largely, although some few farmers complain of the rot. At most points the yield will be over the average. The hay crop will not fall short of the average in quantity, but the quality is not as good as usual.

MORGAN, THE MASON.

THURLOW WEED TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS OF THE ABDUCTION.

Mr. Thurlow Weed writes as follows to the N. Y. Herald:

That no "adequate cause" existed for the murder of Morgan will occur to other minds as it did to ours. No such intention existed in the minds of those who were connected with his abduction. It seems due to the question in its present aspects to say that what originated in a desire to suppress a book which it was known Morgan was writing progressed step by step, becoming more and intricate, until it assumed aspects unforseen by all the individuals who became involved in it.

After Morgan's manuscripts were seized at Batavia it became necessary, in the judgment of those concerned, to separate him from Miller, his publisher. That object was effected by Morgan's arrest on a charge of larceny, on which he was taken to Canandaigua and confined in the Ontario county jail. Here assurances were given by a Canadian that if Morgan was taken to Niagara, Captain Brandt, an Indian chief, would provide a home for him in a far west fur company. Confiding in this assurance Morgan was secretly conveyed from Canandaigua to Fort Niagara, a distance of 120 miles. By this time many of the most influential citizens of Canandaigua, Rochester, Clarkson, Gaines, Lockport and Lewiston were necessarily let into the secret. After Morgan was confined in the fort those who brought him there crossed over the river to attend the meeting of a lodge, by which it was expected that Morgan would be received and sent west, but after long and anxious consideration the Canadian lodge refused to become parties to, or complicated in the affair. This occasioned serious embarrassment. They could not go further, and it seemed dangerous to recede. Two or three days of bewildering anxieties brought a large number of men high in the order to Lewiston, where a Knights Templar encampment was inaugurated. All knew that Morgan was confined in the magazine at Fort Niagara, and all were greatly disquieted by that knowledge. While at the table, after dinner, the chaplain and orator of the day gave a sentiment so significant that all eyes and thoughts were turned towards Fort Niagara. Immediately afterwards Colonel King, as stated in my letter, was driven in a carriage to the Fort, accompanied by John Whitney, of Rochester; Mr. Chubbuck, of Lewistown; Mr. Garside, a Canadian, and Mr. Howard, of Buffalo. Colonel King had been an officer of the United States army. Whitney was a stone mason, Chubbuck a farmer, Garside a butcher, and Howard a bookbinder; all men of correct habits and good character, and all, I doubt not, were moved by an enthusiastic but not misguided sense of duty. I knew Colonel King and John Whitney intimately. Both would have shrunk from the commission of a known crime, and yet both, impelled by the delusive idea that they were discharging a duty, participated in the commission of the highest crime. Of all the persons connected with the abduction, arrest, imprisonment and subsequent fate of Morgan, there was not one within my knowledge who did not possess and enjoy the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. It was not strange, therefore, that facts subsequently established beyond denial were at first very generally and indignantly rejected. The people would not believe that respectable citizens were guilty of open and gross violations of law, and yet none but reputable citizens were thus complicated, none of whom, however, intended or apprehended a catastrophe. Nor would that catastrophe have occured but for the unforseen and infelicitous conjunction of difficulties and circumstances which I have related.

CLEARFIELD RIOT CASES.

Charge of Judge Orvis.

Commonwealth vs. Ralph Parks, et. al. } In the Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county.

CHARGE OF THE COURT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY.—This is an indictment presented by the Grand Jury of this county against fifty-two persons named in the indictment, charging them in the first count with riot, and in the second and third counts with conspiracy, to increase the price of wages for mining coal from fifty to sixty cents per ton, by means of threats, intimidations and violence directed towards other persons who were willing to work in the mines at the former prices. A continuance was granted to two of the defendants by the Court, a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the Commonwealth as to six others and twelve others failed to appear. The remaining thirty-two defendants appeared and severally pleaded not guilty. You have been sworn to try the issue thus joined between the Commonwealth and these thirty-two defendants.

A riot is a tumultuous disturbance of the public peace by three persons or more, assembling together of their own authority with an intent mutually to assist one another against any one who shall oppose them in the execution of some private object, and afterwards executing the same in a violent and turbulent manner, to the terror of the people, whether the act intended is lawful or unlawful. It requires three persons at least to be engaged to constitute a riot. Where there are less than that number their offense may be an affray, an assault and battery, or some other offense, but cannot amount to a riot. All persons acting in concert and present aiding and abetting when a riot occurs, are guilty as principals. It is not what one individual does, but what is done by all that constitutes the riot. And every person present taking part, or aiding and abetting those who take an active part are guilty of what all did. Persons who happened to be there by accident or were drawn there by idle curiosity, but took no part with the rioters by act or word cannot be held responsible for the riot. The Commonwealth alleges that these defendants, together with others to the number of several hundred, were guilty of a riot at Goss Run, this county, on the 11th of May last. If you find from the evidence that on the 11th of May at Goss Run, three or more persons assembled and proceeded to carry out their object in a riotous, tumultuous and violent manner to such an extent as to put the persons who came there to work in fear, the parties thus acting would be guilty of a riot, and if any or all of these defendants were present taking an active part with the rioters or for the purpose of aiding or abetting them, they should be convicted under the first count of this indictment. Only such of the defendants as were present on that occasion can be convicted of a riot, whatever you may find as to their guilt or innocence of the other charge of the indictment.

As we have already stated, this indictment contains two counts of conspiracy. These counts charge substantially the same offense, merely varying in the manner of stating the circumstances. Conspiracy is where two or more persons agree or combine together, and to carry out an unlawful purpose, or to carry out an indifferent, or lawful purpose by unlawful means. It would be impossible for us to detail to you all of the various combinations which have been heretotore held to amount to conspiracy. All combinations to do unlawful acts, or to do acts otherwise lawful by unlawful means are held to be indictable as conspiracies. Other acts, which when done by an individual, are perfectly lawful, when done by a combination of two or more, become unlawful. The law upon this subject is so well laid down by the present Chief Justice of the Supreme court of this State, in the case of the Morris Run Coal Company vs. the Barclay Coal Company, 18 P. F. Smith, 173, that we will read to you a portion of his opinion. This was an action of debt brought by the plaintiff against the defendant upon an accepted draft. The defense was that the draft had been given in pursuance of a combination or agreement between five coal companies, the purpose of which was to regulate the price of coal; which combination was alleged to be illegal and the draft, therefore, without legal consideration.

Judge Agnew says: "The effects produced on public interests lead to the consideration of another feature of great weight in determining the illegality of the contract, to-wit; the combination resorted to by these five companies. Singly each might have suspended deliveries and sales of coal to suit its own interests, and might have raised the price even though this might have been detrimental to the public interest. There is a certain freedom which must be allowed to every one in the management of his own affairs. When competition is left free, individual error or folly will generally find a correction in the conduct of others. But here is a combination of all these companies operating in the Blossburg and Barclay mining regions, and controlling their entire productions. They have combined together to govern the supply and the price of coal in all the markets from the Hudson to the Mississippi rivers, and from Pennsylvania to the lakes. This combination has a power in its confederated form which no individual action can confer. The public interest must succumb to it, for it has left no competition free to correct its baleful influence. When the supply of coal is suspended, the demand for it becomes importunate and prices must rise, or if the supply goes forward, the price fixed by the confederates must accompany it. The domestic hearth, the furnace of the iron master, and the fires of the manufacturer, all feel the restraint, while many dependent hands are paralized and hungry mouths are stinted. The influence of a lack of supply or a rise in the price of an article of such prime necessity, cannot be measured. It permeates the entire mass of community, and leaves few of its members untouched by its withering blight. Such a combination is more than a contract, it is an offense. I take it, said Gibson, J., a combination is criminal whenever the act to be done has a necessary tendency to prejudice the public or to oppress individuals, by unjustly subjecting them to the power of the confederates, and giving effect to the purpose of the latter, whether of extortion or of miscief; Commonwealth vs. Carlisle, Brightly's Rep. 40. In all such combinations when the purpose is injurious or unlawful, the gist of the offense is the conspiracy. Men can often do by the combination of many, what severally no one could accomplish, and even what when done by one would be innocent. It was held in The Commonwealth vs. Eberle, 8 S. & R. 9, that it was an indictable conspiracy for a portion of a German Lutheran congregation to combine and agree together to prevent another portion of the congregation by force of arms, from using the English language in the worship of God among the congregation. So a conspiracy to assist a female infant to escape from her father's control with a view to marry her against his will, is indictable as a conspiracy at common law, while it would have been no criminal offense if one alone had induced her to elope with and marry him. Mifflin vs. Commonwealth 5 W. & S, 461. One man or many may hiss an actor; but if they conspire to do it they may be punished: per Gibson, C. J. Hood vs. Palm 8, Barr 238; I Russel on crime 556. An action for a conspiracy to defame will be supported though the words be not actionable, if spoken by one: Hood vs. Palm supra. Defamation by the outcry of numbers, says Gibson, C. J., is as resistless as defamation by the written act of an individual. And says Coulter, J., "the concentrated energy of several combined wills, operating simultaneously and by concert upon one individual, is dangerous even to the cautious and circumspect, but when brought to bear upon the unwary and unsuspecting, it is fatal; Twitchell vs. Commonwealth, 9 Barr 211. There is a potency in numbers when combined, which the law cannot overlook, where injury is the consequence. If the conspiracy be to commit a crime or an unlawful act, it is easy to determine its indictable character. It is more difficult when the act to be done or purpose to be accomplished is innocent in itself. Then the offense takes its hue from the motives, the means or the consequences. If the motives of the confederates be to oppress, the means they use unlawful, or the consequence to others injurious; their confederation will become a conspiracy. Instances are given in The Commonwealth vs. Carlisle, Bright Rep. 40. Among those mentioned as criminal is a combination of employers to depress the wages of journeymen below what they would be, if there were no resort to artificial means; and a combination of the bakers of a town to hold up the article of bread, and by means of scarcity thus produced to extort an exorbitant price for it. The latter instance is precisely parallel with the present case. It is the effect of the act upon the public which gives that case and this its evil aspect as the result of confederation, for any baker might choose to hold up his own bread or coal operator his coal, rather than sell at ruling prices; but when he destroy's competition by a combination with others, the public can buy of no one.

In rex vs. De. Berenquetal, 3 M. & S. 67, it was held to be a conspiracy to combine to raise the public funds on a particular day by false rumor. The purpose itself, said Lord Ellenborough, is mischievous. It strikes at the price of a valuable commodity in the market, and if it gives a fictitious price by means of false rumor, it is a fraud levelled against the public, for it is against all such as may possibly have anything to do with the funds on that particular day. Every "corner," in the language of the day, whether it be to affect the price of articles of commerce, such as breadstuffs or the price of vendible stocks, when accomplished by confederation to raise or depress the price and operate on the markets is a conspiracy. The ruin often spread abroad by these heartless conspiracies is indescribable, frequently filling the land with starvation, poverty and woe. Every association is criminal where the object is to raise or depress the price of labor beyond what it would bring if it were left without artificial aid or stimulus. Rex vs. Byerdyke 1 M. & S. 179. In the case of such associations the illegality consists most frequently in the means employed to carry out the object. To fix a standard of prices among men in the same employment, as a fee bill, is not in itself criminal, but may become so when the parties resort to coercion, restraint or penalties upon the employed or employers, or what is worse, to force of arms. If the means be unlawful the combination is indictable. Commonwealth vs. Hunt, 4 Metc. 111. A conspiracy of journeymen of any trade or handicraft to raise the wages by entering into a combination to coerce journeymen and master workmen employed in the same branch of industry, to conform to rules adopted by such combination for the purpose of regulating the price of labor, and carrying such rules into effect by overt acts, is indictable as a misdemeanor. 1 Whart. C. L. citing the people vs. Fisbbiee, 14 Wend. 9. Without multiplying examples, these are sufficient to illustrate the true aspect of the case before us, and to show that a combination such as these companies entered into to control the supply and price of the Blossburg and Barclay regions is illegal, and the contract therefore void."

You see, therefore, that any agreement, combination or confederation to increase or depress the price of any vendible commodity, whether labor, merchandise or anything else is indictable as a conspiracy under the laws of Pennsylvania. Each individual has undoubted right to demand whatever price he pleases, for his labor or property even though it should be twice or thrice its market value; but if he enters into a combination with others to compel the employer or purchaser to pay the price thus demanded by destroying competition, the combination becomes an indictable offense. So with the employers, whether coal operators or others, if they enter into a combination to reduce the price of labor, it is conspiracy and indictable in the courts. Each individual may determine to pay no more than a certain price for a given kind of labor, but if he enters into a combination with other employers to control the price by destroying competition, he and his confederates are guilty of conspiracy. This always has been the law, not only with regard to labor, but everything else, and still remains the law, except as modified by an act of the Legislature of June 14, 1872. I will read that act and explain the change it has made in the law as laid down by Chief Justice Agnew.

"It shall be lawful for any laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, acting either as individuals or as the member of any club, society or association, to refuse to work or labor for any person or persons, whenever, in his, her or their opinion, the wages paid are insufficient, or the treatment of such laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, by his, her or their employer is brutal or offensive, or the continued labor by such laborer or laborers, workingman or workmen, journeyman or journeymen, would be contrary to the rules, regulations or by-laws of any club, society or organization to which he, she or they might belong, without subjecting any person or persons so refusing to work or labor, to prosecution or indictment for conspiracy, under the criminal laws of the commonwealth; *Provided*, That this act shall not be held to apply to the member or member of any club, society or organization, the constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations of which, are not in strict conformity to the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania and to the constitution of the United States; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the prosecution and punishment, under existing laws, of any person or persons who shall, in any way, hinder persons who desire to labor for their employers from so doing, or other persons from being employed as laborers.

You will observe the purpose and scope of this act. It authorizes laborers acting either as individuals or as members of any association to refuse to labor whenever the wages are not satisfactory, their treatment is brutal or offensive, or when further labor would be contrary to the rules, regulations or by-laws of their association, without being liable to indictment for conspiracy All this laborers had a right to do prior to the passage of the act, if they acted simply as individuals; but if they associated together and acted in concert, their conduct was criminal. This act simply destroys the criminality of concerted action on the part of laborers in refusing to work for any of the three reasons given in the act itself. By the first proviso the act is made not to apply to the members of any organization whose constitution, by-laws and rules are not in strict conformity to the constitution of the United States and of this Commonwealth. In order to prevent any misunderstanding as to the meaning of the Legislature, the second proviso continues the liability to "prosecution and punishment under existing law of any person or persons who shall in any way hinder persons who desire to labor for their employers from so doing, or other persons from being employed as laborers." It follows, therefore, that an agreement or combination among laboring men to quit work for the purpose of increasing the price of their labor, or improving their treatment, is not lawful—thus far the law authorizes them to act in concert; but if they go one step further and attempt in any way to hinder or prevent persons who are willing to labor from so doing, their acts become unlawful and their combination criminal.

The questions of fact which you must determine, under this branch of the case, are, was there an agreement combination or confederacy entered in by these defendents and other miners in the Moshannon district during the months of April or May last? If so, what was the nature and character of that agreement, combination or confederacy? If it was merely to quit work in order to gain an increased price for their labor, the combination was not criminal; but if the agreement went further and the the parties combining, not only agreed themselves to quit work, but to hinder or prevent persons from laboring in the mines at the former prices by means of threats, intimidations and, if need be, actual violence, then the combination was criminal and all parties to it liable to indictment and conviction for conspiracy.

Much has been said during the progress of this trial upon the merits of the supposed conflict between capital and labor—the contest between the operators and the working men. It is not our intention to discuss the merits of this contest. If either party has been wronged, the law if appealed to, would furnish a complete remedy, and to the law both parties must appeal when they have, or imagine they have grievances which need a remedy. Neither party can be permitted to take the law into their own hands and right their own real or fancied wrongs. If the laboring men are not paid their wages, if they are cheated in the weight of their coal, if their treatment by their employers is brutal or offensive, or if they suffer any other real wrongs or injuries, the law will furnish them adequate means of redress. If there is a combination among their employers to oppress them in any manner, they may be indicted for conspiracy in the courts, and the act of 1872 will not relieve, because it does not apply to them. In this country no one can be compelled to work against his will, unless he become an inmate of a workhouse or penitentiary. Nothing can properly control the price of labor but the law of supply and demand. If work is plenty and laborers scarce they can increase their wages by demanding it, because the employer has no option. If work is scarce and laborers plenty, competition will bring down the price of labor as it will of everything else. No class of men has the right to monopolize any particular kind of labor. Each individual has the right to engage in any kind of work that suits him, and to sell his labor for any price he can obtain for it, and a combination or organization designed to interfere with this right is against public policy and unlawful. All persons who labor for others do so upon the terms of a contract either express or implied. If an agreement is made in advance as to the wages, it is an express contract; if no such agreement is made, the law implies a contract on the part of the employer to pay whatever the labor is reasonably worth, or what others are receiving for similar work. Neither the employer or employee can compel the other to pay or receive more or less than he is willing to contract for. The law gives the right to impose upon the laborer, for if he is dissatisfied with his wages or his treatment, he may go elsewhere or seek other employment—the whole country is open and free to him, but he must not prevent or hinder others from working who are willing to do so.

It is alleged by the defense in this case that the combination to which the defendants belonged was a lawful one—the association known as "The Miners' National Association"—of which most of them are members, is a legal and legitimate organization under the laws of Pennsylvania. Portions of the constitution and by-laws of this organization have been given in evidence and read to you, to show that the object of the organization is not only lawful but commendable, and that the by-laws and rules are not in conflict with the constitution of the United States, or of this State. All this may be true. There may be an organization for a perfectly legitimate object, and its members may combine to do unlawful acts, and thus make themselves guilty of conspiracy. It does not follow that, because the original objects of a society are legitimate, that everything its members do is lawful. The organization of a religious congregation is lawful, but the combination of some of its members to prevent the use of the English language in the public worship has been held to be unlawful. An association of miners is itself lawful. There are many other associations, societies, and organizations, which are perfectly lawful in themselves, and there can be no proper complaint against them, unless their members proceed to do what is unlawful. While there may be nothing in the constitution of "The Miners' Association" in conflict with the constitution and laws of this State, the provision of Article 8, concerning strikes, is not in harmony with the spirit of our government and institutions. To transfer to certain officers, or to a central committee, the power to legalize or refuse to legalize a suspension of work, tends to take away from individuals the control over their own time and labor, which the law gives them. All organizations or arrangements which give to one person the right to say whether it is legal or proper for another to work under any given state of circumstances, must produce pernicious results The law recognizes the most perfect liberty of each individual to control his own time and labor, free from the coercion or dictation of any other individual or associations. But whether the purposes of this organization are expedient or not, is not the question for you to decide. The simple question for you to determine is whether these defendants entered into a combination to do an unlawful act, or an otherwise lawful but in an unlawful manner. If they did, they are guilty of a conspiracy and should be convicted. If they proceeded to carry out their purposes at Goss Run, on the 11th of May, in a violent, tumultuous and riotous manner, so as to put peaceable citizens in fear, they are guilty of a riot and should be convicted under the first count of the indictment. You must determine all questions of fact, including the credibility of witnesses If we are mistaken in the law, as we have laid it down to you, and the defendents, or any of them, are injured thereby, they have a complete remedy under a recent statute by removing to the Supreme Court for review.

This case has occupied much time. Many witnesses have been called, and the facts have been argued at great length by able counsel on both sides. This was

(Concluded on 3rd page.)

NOTICE:—Nctice is hereby given that the following named person has filed her petition and will make application for license at Aug. Sess. 1875.

Elizabeth Kunes.....Liberty.....Tavern
D H Ruhl.....Snow Shoe twp.....Restaurant
John Haywood...Philipsburg...Restaurant
Catharine Smith...Snow Shoe...Restaurant
Peter Weber.....Philipsburg...Restaurant
N. M. Bretzin.....Rush.....Tavern

A. WILLIAMS, Pro'thy.

CAUTION.—Having purchased the following property of And. H. Foust, at private sale, on the 31 of July 1875, I leave the same in his possession at my pleasure, and all persons are cautioned against meddling with the same:

2 bedsteads and bedding, 1 sink, 1 table, 1 cook stove, 1 parlor stove, 12 chairs, 1 grain cradle, 8 acres of corn, 8 bushels of wheat, 6 bushels of rye. And the said Andrew H. Foust shall sow the 8 bu. of wheat this fall, and six bu. of rye for me.

jul. 12 JNO. D. DECKERT.

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of every description. all of which will be sold at very low rates for CASH or its equivalent. Don't forget the place. come and see us anyhow, if you don't buy. No trouble to show goods.

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Trunks,
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Shoemakers call and see SUSSMAN for cheap stock.

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CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

dec 3. t-f.

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The undersigned having such possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.

HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLAR GRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY AUG. 19, 1875.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞Subscribers to the Reporter, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

——Mr. Jerry Condo, of Spring Mills, sends us a potato stock 5ft. 11in. long, of the Peerless variety, and he baptizes it a Junior Son of '76.

——J. W. Snook, of Millheim has purchased T. N. Wolf's store, in Miles township.

——Never forget that you save a great deal of money by purchasing your groceries of Sechler & Co., in the Bush house block.

——The man who for the last few months has been living so well in Bellefonte, was recently asked by a neighbor how it came he could wear such good clothes. His reply was he did that through the savings he made in his purchases at Sechler's grocery, which enable him to live better all around.

——Master Ellis R. Orvis, son of Judge Orvis, carried off the "Kaine prize"—McCauley's History of England—at the late commencement exercises of the Penn'a State Agricultural College, near Bellefonte. This prise is awarded to the member of the Junior Class who shall excel in the production and delivery of the best English oration.

——Mr. Samuel Swartz, of Churchville, showed us a model for chopper machine invented by him, which is calculated to run easier and do its work faster than the old machines now in use. Trust it will prove a success, as an improvement of the kind is needed.

——Ten bushels of fresh Timothy seed, warranted good and clean, for sale by Judge Love, at Churchville.

——Prof. Krise's select school, in this place, is well attended, and the number of students in on the increase.

——Count Turkheim has returned to this county again, and called to see us, with a party of friends, a few days ago. The count is charmed with our county and takes a liking to our people. He is a whole-souled, jolly German, of fine appearance, intelligent, and not at all "stuck-up." Since writing the above we are sorry to learn that he has taken sick, and is lying at the residence of his friend Sands, at Bellefonte. May his recovery be speedy.

——Rev. W. E Fisher, new pastor of the Centre Hall Luth. charge, will arrive this week. He will preach in the Loop, on Sunday forenoon, 22nd, at 10, and in the afternoon of same day at Centre Hall at 2 o'clock.

——Perry M'Dowell will not be an independent candidate for Treasurer. The rads talk of nominating Capt. Bayard for the place. He would do well as a republican, but the Capt. had better not spend time and money uselessly against D. A. Musser who is certain of the election.

——Mrs. S. S. Wolf's new house is up. Church street, on the north side has now a building upon every lot up as far as the Ref. Church, and they are among the best in our town. This street when cleared of the building rubbish, will be quite handsome. Rev. Miller's large new house beyond the Ref. church has been painted, which adds to its attractiveness.

——Mr. A. Sussman, at Bellefonte has a lot of Cloverseed, just received from Chicago, fresh and clean, which he offers for sale less than can be imported from Philadelphia or purchased anywhere at home. 19 aug 3t.

——The Lutheran congregation at Aaronsburg are getting another bell on their church, in place of the one that was fractured last winter.

——There will be a heavier crop of corn in the lower end of our valley this year, if the frosts do not interfere, than there has been for many years.

——Sportsmen pick your flints for September—as the game season commences then.

——Henry Krouse purchased the house and lot of Daniel Holloway, dec'd, of Aaronsburg for $700.

——The Georges Valley Sunday school held a picnic on last Saturday, and a great many were in attendance. Addresses were delivered on Sunday following by Revs. James Wilson, Wm. M'Cool, Daniel Wolf and Krider Evans. The occasion was a pleasant one and long to be remembered.

——On last Saturday night Aaronsburg was treated to a serenade by the Millheim band. The band is raising a subscription to buy a wagon, and have so far met with remarkable success—having received $50 on one haul from D. A. Musser of Millheim.

——There are sixty students attending the Penn Hall academy. This is rather a heavy load for two teachers, and especially the one, Mr. Wolf, who left Lancaster in order to "recruit a little." Fortunately however, he was weighed lately and was not "found wanting"—as he snapped the scales at 208.

——Rev. Galbraith accepted the contract of remodeling the Methodist church at Pleasant Gap, for $1650. They purpose raising the church six feet—making room for two stories—allowing the lower to be nine feet high and add a ten feet front with a spire; making the whole ninety-five feet high.

THE MODERN WONDER.—Experienced people are found wondering how so perfect a sewing machine as the Wilson Shuttle can be made so perfect in every part, so thoroughly adapted to the requirements of family sewing, and yet be sold twenty dollars less than any other first class machine. The reason is easy and plain; The Wilson Sewing Machine Company is content with a fair profit, because the most perfect machinery is used in its construction. The splendid establishment of the Company, and its immense business, is the best evidence that this policy has been a success. Machines will be delivered at any railroad station in the county, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the Company's Branch house at 227 and 229 Broadway, N. Y.

They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular, free on application.

This Company want a few more good agents.

—Fine chromos at Deininger's, cheap.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

The Scientific American says: If mosquitos or other bloodsuckers infest our sleeping rooms at night, we uncork a bottle of the oil of pennyroyal and these animals leave in great haste, nor will they return so long as the air in the room is loaded with the fumes of that aromatic herb. Ants enter the cellar a little powdered potash thrown into their holes or mixed with meal and scattered into their runways never fails to drive them away. Cayenne pepper will keep the buttery and store room free from ants and crockroaches. If a mouse makes an entrance into any part of your dwelling saturate a rag with cayenne in solution and stuff it into the hole which then can be repaired with either wood or mortar. No rat or mouse will eat that rag for the purpose of opening communication with a depot of supplies.

——Weather not yet settled—a sprinkling of rain nearly every day for two weeks.

——Mr. Roland Curtin, brother of ex-governor Curtin, died suddenly at Lock Haven, on last Saturday, whither he had gone on business, a day or so before. Mr. Curtin's remains were taken to his home, and interred at Bellefonte on Tuesday following. We hear several rumors as to the cause of his death, one being that he had some teeth extracted, and died from the bleeding which could not be checked. Another rumor has it that chloroform was administered, from the effects of which he never awoke.

——Don't forget the cheap cash grocery of Burnside & Thomas, opposite the Bush house, where you can buy any household necessity at a trifle above wholesale city rates, for Cash. They sell for Cash, and therefore sell less than those who go on the old credit system. They keep none but the best of goods and a single trial will convince you that they do the fair and square thing with all customers. Go and look at them at all events, and price their goods.

WOODWARD AND VICINITY.

Oats crop, heavy and tangled.

Potatoes are in great abundance.

A new tile machine is in operation at Daniel Vonada's crockery establishment east of this place. It works fine and a large quantity of tiles will be wanted this fall. Aaron Dutweiler is about to put down several thousand tiles on his farm, while great many farmers are waiting for the experiment, and if successful will follow the example.

Our young folks are fast coupling themselves for the several camp meetings now under way. Many mean to attend in Sugar valley on the 22nd inst, while all mean to go to Millheim a week later. Well, children, success to you.

Work, on Noah Weaver's barn, was resumed and when finished it will present as fine a sight as there is one in east Penn's Valley.

The rads are sneaking around here as though they meant mischief. We hear them make capital of the '76ers, and they are full of hope, indeed they look wishful but will sink in despair. OCCASIONAL

——VINE CULTURE AND WINE MAKING.—Mr. Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., so long and favorably known as the wine man of New Jersey, expects a larger yield of grapes this year than usual, and has reduced the price of his four year old port so as to bring it within the reach of the poorer families who need a pure and rich wine for medicinal purposes. Mr. Speer's mode of fermenting and keeping his wine differs from the usual methods. This is the reason why it is so much superior in quality, but it requires four years management and changing of temperature in order to make such a perfect fine wine as it is; the knowledge of changing to various temperatures at different times, and at the right time, is where he has the advantage of getting so rich a wine without the use of liquor. Large quantities of Speer's Port Grape wine have been ordered to South America, and by Europeans. Physicians recommend it as superior to most of the European wines. It is dealt in largely by druggists.—*Daily Express.*

HOW ROSS GRANT PROVIDES FOR HIS RELATIONS.

The President some time ago gave his brother, Orvil L. Grant, a monopoly of trading privileges over a broad extent of the Indian Territory. A Bismarck (Dakota Ter.) letter says O. L. Grant is interested not only in all the Indian agencies, but in some of the military traderships also, the profits of which are simply immense.

The letter referred to sums up some of the Presidential brother's sources of income, as follows: "O. L. Grant receives $300 per month for his trading privileges at Fort Peck; Cheyenne Agency and Standing Rock are worth each as much more; Berthold pays $150 per month, and Fort Stevenson $100; Forts A. Lincoln and Buford are each worth $500 per month. The profits at each of these posts will reach $20,000 per annum. The sales of whiskey alone, at twenty-five cents a drink, for a drink, for a week after pay day will average $500 per day, and sometimes reach $900. Forts Rice, Sully, and Randall, the latter a very important post, are also controlled by the Ring; and take it all in all, O. L. Grant has about as good a thing as the President in the way of an income."

Truly, it's nice to be a President's brother, especially if that President be such a generous soul (with other people's money) as Ulysses S. Grant.

New York, August 12.—Vessels arriving here report perilous voyages across the Atlantic, owing to numerous ice floes. The commander of the bark Kate Crosby, from London, reports that on July 15 he counted seventy-three icebergs, covering the sea to the north as far as the eye could reach. Some of them were of unusual size. More icebergs have been encountered in the direct track of European commerce this year than have ever before been recorded.

MOULTING CANARIES.

The bird moulting season is coming on. When your canary birds are moulting and cease to sing do this: Put a little oxide of iron (iron rust from the drug store), or let a couple of lath nails be in the water they drink; take away their bath, so that they can't get any drink but their medicine. In another cup immerse a little saffron. The latter gives color to the incoming feathers. The iron braces their systems while moulting. In a little while they will sing loud enough to cause a headache.

TRIAL LIST FOR AUGUST TERM—COMMENCING AUG. 23, 1875.

W. W. Brown, use of, vs. C Strickland et al.
M. D. Gray vs. E. J. Pruner.
I. Gaines, use of, vs. John Heiss.
D. P. Rishel vs. Tobias Wetzel.
A. Zerby vs D. H. Lutz.
Beach, Bissmad and Fairfield vs. Jos. Garbrick.
J H Friday vs. Penna. R R Co.
Dinah M Adams vs. Jacob Tomb et al.
W L Musser vs. Wm P McMannus.
Wm Decker vs. Henry White's Admins.

GRAND JURORS. August Term.

Bellefonte—G O'Brian, R Curtin, D W Woodring.
Ferguson—Daniel Krebs.
Walker—Wm Pennington.
Benner—B F Hunter, Chr Dale U Stover.
Penn—J W Snook, Jacob Saunders.
Miles—R D Bierly.
Harris—P Shreck. A Dale.
Liberty—J F Clark.
Worth—S S Miles.
Huston—J A Fugate.
Potter—Josiah Neff.
Boggs—John Poorman, jr.
Curtin—Wm Mann.
Milesburg—Joseph Shirk, John E Thomas.
Taylor—Isaac Moore.
Rush—Geo D Similer.

Traverse Jurors.

Patton—A Sellers, G Pottegrove, T Hartsock, Wm Stine.
Harris—S Ishler, Jas Jack.
Miles—S K Foust, Aaron Smull, S S Spangler, John Shaffer.
Liberty—C Johnson, D B Kunes.
Walker—Joel Struble, P Walter, J H Talbert.
Halfmoon—John Wilson, J W Gray.
Benner—J B Whitmer, G Hastings.
Boggs—E Zimmerman, J A Whitehill, P H Haupt.
Penn—Aaron Dutweiler.
Haines—T Yearick.
Potter—Fred Kurtz, Wm Spangler, J D Lingle.
Bellefonte—W B Twitmire, A Loeb, Wm Harper, P B Wilson, J Curtin.
Huston—H Hosock, E C Henderson.
Spring—S Tibbins.
Ferguson—H Snyder, J Kreamer J W Crumreine.
Howard—M P Holter, J R Leathers.
Snowshe—James Gates, D Wolf, J G Uzzle.
Worth—S Gingerich, W H Williams.
Gregg—M H Guise, Wm Neese.
Phillipsburg—D Funk.

Charge of Judge Orvis—continued from 2nd page.

proper. The case is of great importance not only to the defendants, but the public. Probably no calamity can befall a community greater than that riot and violence should prevail. A popular writer in a recent work says: "A riot unpunished is revolution begun." It is absolutely necessary for the peace of society, and the maintenance of order, that all combinations resulting in violence, be put down and properly punished. If the civil power of government administered by courts and juries is inadequate to do this, there is but one other resource—resort to military force. Upon you rests the responsibility of determining whether the peaceful machinery of the law is sufficient to maintain peace and order in your county, and to punish all offenders against the same, or whether hereafter resort must be had to the military power of the commonwealth in case of like combinations. If there defendants are guilty of the offence charged in the indictment, they should be convicted. If the evidence fails to satisfy you of their guilt, they should be acquitted. Of course you must discriminate in individual cases. If the Commonwealth has failed to prove that any one of the defendants is guilty, he is entitled to a verdict of acquittal. You may convict any of the defendants of one or both charges. Each individual defendant is entitled to every reasonable doubt—such a doubt as would make a prudent man hesitate before coming to a conclusion. As this is a misdemeanor, in case of a general acquittal, you have power over the costs and must say by your verdict whether the county, prosecutor, or defendants, shall pay the costs; or you may divide the costs between the prosecutor and defendants in such portion as you deem proper. If you impose any part of the costs on the prosecutor, you must name him in your verdict. If you convict any of the defendants of either offense, you say nothing about the costs.

Counsel for the defendants have submitted certain points of law upon which they ask instructions. We will now read and answer these points.

First—The Court are requested to instruct the jury that if they believe the miners acted under the organization of "The Miners' National Association," such organization was not in law a conspiracy, but justified by the act of Assembly.

Ans.—We cannot so instruct you for the reasons already given in our general charge "The Miners' National Association" may of itself be a lawful association, and yet its members be guilty of conspiracy and riot.

Second—The defendants are not under the evidence guilty of a conspiracy, or of an unlawful combination or confederation, the overt acts, if any were committed, being the acts of individual members, and not of the Association.

Ans.—We cannot instruct you as matter of law that the defendants are not guilty. This is a question of fact which you must determine from the evidence under the instructions we have given.

Third—If acts of violence or intimidation were done, or if threats were made, the offence was that of individuals who alone are responsible for their conduct.

Ans.—We are uncertain whether we understand the meaning of this point or not. "The Miners' National Association" is not indicted here. The defendants are not indicted as a corporation, but as individuals, who are charged with having entered into an unlawful combination to prevent men from working, and are to be convicted, if at all, as individuals, and not as members of "The Miners' National Association."

Fourth—Under the evidence in this case, the only offence that the defendants could in any way be convicted of, would be riot, and the evidence does not justify that, as there is no evidence that anything was done to inspire the people with terror.

Ans.—We cannot instruct you as requested on this point. This is a question of fact which you must determine. If the defendants entered into the combination alleged in the indictment, they are guilty of a conspiracy. Whether they did or not is a question of fact for you to determine.

Fifth—Acts and language used by any individual towards Capt. Clark in a personal altercation is not sufficient evidence upon which to found a conviction for riot. The acts must have been done by a combination or confederation of three or more.

Ans.—In one respect this is true. Single acts, such as threats, or personal altercations between one man and another, would not be sufficient to constitute a riot. If there was nothing but threats of one of the defendants to do personal violence to Capt. Clark, it would not justify a conviction for riot; but you must take this with all other evidence in the case and determine from it whether the conduct of the defendants at Goss Run, on the 11th of May, constituted riot, as we have heretofore defined that offence to you. If it did, the defendants then and there present, taking part in the demonstration, should be convicted of riot. And if they had entered into a combination to prevent men from working in the mines at fifty cents a ton, who were willing to work, they are guilty of a conspiracy.

To which charge and answer to points the defendants' council except and pray the same be reduced to writing and filed of record, which is here done.

JOHN H. ORVIS, Ad. Law Judge. SEAL.

THE TREASURY ROBBERY.

On the Track of the Thief Who Took That $47,000 Package.

Washington, Aug. 8.—On Thursday, Theodore W. Brown, commonly known as Pegleg Brown, was brought here from Saratoga on charge of being concerned in the larceny of the $47,000 package from the United States Treasury, on June 2. Yesterday afternoon the prisoner was taken before Judge Wylie on a writ of habeas corpus, but the Judge declined to discharge or release him on bail, for the reason that the warrant was from a police court and that court had jurisdiction. William H. Ottman, a restaurant keeper on Pensaylvania avenue, was arrested yesterday afternoon on the same charge. Last night Detectives McElfresh and McDevitt arrived from New York with Benjamin B. Halleck, a clerk in the Treasury cash room, whom they had arrested at Broadway and Leonard street yesterday morning. Halleck is a native of New York, and has been employed in the department about eight years. He was on leave of absence when arrested, and while in New York visited the most extensive jewelry, tailoring, dry goods, carriage and harness establishments, making inquiries as though he intended making large purchases.

Dr. John B. Blake, Chairman of the Treasury Counting Committee, expressed his suspicions of Halleck, and the Metropolitan detectives, who have been working up the case feel confident they have the right parties. On the road to this city, Halleck attempted to throw away a memorandum book, but the officers secured it, and upon examination it was found to contain the figures 47,097,65, the exact amount of money contained in the stolen package. These figures had been erased with a lead-pencil, though they had been divided by 2, and the quotient, 23,548.82½, remained untouched, he not having time to erase it. Another entry on the same page read "8,870, saved to show W. H., August 5, 1875." Halleck gave several conflicting statements in regard to these entries, but finally admitted to the officers that he attempted to throw the book away, as the figures in it would secure his conviction. The figures above mentioned lead the officers to believe that he divided the money equally with another person.

The three prisoners have been locked up in default of $100,000 bail each.

Charles Warren, of Prospect, Butler county, met a horrible death at Riddle's saw mill near Princeton, Lawrence county, on Tuesday. He was engaged in rolling a log upon the carriage when his crowbar slipped and falling with his head directly in front of the saw, which was a circular one and in motion at the time, he was in an instant a dead man, the saw cutting the top of his head entirely off just above the eyes.—New Castle Democrat.

SPAIN—A GOVERNMENT CALL FOR 100,000 MEN.

Madrid, August 12—In accordance with the notice given on Tuesday, a decree was promulgated to-day in the Official Gazette ordering a levy of 100,000 additional men for military service. The levy includes youths who shall have attained the age of 19 years by the 31st of December next.

THREE CHILDREN DEVOURED BY BEARS.

Ottawa, August 8.—A report from Rupon, Upper Gatineau, states that three children, sons of a settler there, were killed and devoured by bears while in the woods near their house a few days ago.

TURKEY.

The Situation Growing Grave.

Constantinople, August 12.—The Turkish newspaper says the situation in Herzegovina is becoming grave. The insurgents have attacked Tregine, burning and pillaging in all directions. Three thousand men, chiefly Dalmatians and Montenegrins are endeavoring to destroy communication between Mostar and Hevecine. Fifteen hundred Dalmatians and Herzegovinians are marching on Bochtocha. The Montenegrins and Dalmatians are also aiding the insurgents with money and provisions. The presence of the Servian Corps on the frontier also seems to furnish the insurgents encouragement.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Cheyenne, August 10.—General Crook and Col. Stanton arrived here to-day from the Black Hills. Miners were preparing to leave, covering up the richest lodes to prevent them being discovered till such time as they can return. The country is considered rich in gold, and the mountains are full of quartz. Capital and skilled labor will develop mines equal to those of Colorado or Nevada. There were about fifteen hundred miners in the hills and a great deal of preliminary work has been done by them in the way of ditches and sluices. There were no Indians in that region and but few have been seen. Those at the agencies are still demanding that miners be driven out. Some gold was panned out in the presence of the party, which yielded seventy-five cents to the pan. There is an abundance of water and grass; also timber for building, but pine not the highest merchantile quality. A town called Stonewall has been laid out on Custer's guleh, in the vicinity of which some rich diggings are located. The whole country is well adapted to grazing and forming.

Troops are en route to establish a temporary post near Stonewall for the purpose of keeping out miners. Prof. Janney's party were still exploring the hills and will remain until the middle of October. Gen. Crook and party had fine hunting on Spring Rapids, Elk and Box-Elder creeks, taking large red deer, elk and mountain sheep. Gen. Crook leaves to-morrow for Omaha.

TERRIFIC TORNADO.

Philadelphia, August 11.—About five o'clock this afternoon a tornado of extraordinary violence passed over the northwestern portion of this city and traveling in a path about 400 feet wide, caused great destruction of property. About a dozen houses were unroofed. Trees were torn up by the roots, signs demolished, fences overthrown and chimneys toppled.

Horses attached to wagons were thrown to the ground and the wagons smashed as they passed along the street. At the Green and Coates street railway depots the roof was torn off and carried nearly a square by the force of the wind, which in this section was unaccompanied by rain, although torrents fell in the lower portion of the city. The roofs of several houses were carried two or three squares.

The storm lasted ten minutes. Nobody was injured except a woman, a brick falling on her head as she was frying to close the the shutters of her room. People in the path of the storm were greatly frightened. Strange to say people living in proximity to the tornado knew nothing of it until long after it had passed.

THE SUNQUEHANNA LUMBER BUSINESS.

The Clearfield Republican says; The long prayed for flood in our streams occurred last week. We think the last raft and the last log for this season passed this place on Saturday. No less than 200 rafts of timber have passed down, and logs by the million are boomed by this time at Lock Haven and other harbors below. The log trade is not so bad, but timber prices are decidedly low without any hopes of improvement. It would be well for the county if half the square timber crop was back on the stump where it was last October. How foolish men are to cut their timber these panicky times, when they can get along without cutting.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Louisville, Ky., August 13.—Louisville has been selected as the place for holding a convention of all the grange purchasing agents, and the 1st of October as the time. The National Executive and all State executive committees will be present for the purpose of adopting a plan by which business can be conducted on a uniform system throughout the United States.

Parker, the ex-Treasurer of South Carolina who escaped from jail last week, where he was confined awaiting trial for plundering the State while in office, was recaptured in Camden last night, and will be brought to Columbia in irons.

Halifax, N. S., August 14.—Yarmouth and Shelbourne counties have been invaded by army worms, and the farmers are suffering greatly from them in Halifax county. They are confined to the eastern section.

A valuable Deposit of Lime has been found on W. B. Hanna's farm opposite Lock Haven. The quantity is believed to be large, and the quality, we are told by a large and experienced manufacturer of Lime, is superior to anything in this section of country, and probably the best it the State.—*Dem.*

The escape from jail of ex-Treasurer Parker of South Carolina, after having been convicted of defrauding the State, excites no surprise whatever. It may be said to have been expected, and only presents another phase of the rascality which still flourishes there. He was only one of a ring of thieves, and had openly threatened, in case of being found guilty by a jury, to expose all his confederates to an equally ignominious fate with himself.

After all his pompous parade of reform and an ostensible effort to prosecute Parker, of course Chamberlain who had been concerned with him, and was officially and personally a party to the proved frauds, could not pardon him or openly connive at his release from prison. But his instruments could find way to open the doors and allow Parker to walk out, with the certainty that he would never return to tell their secrets.

This preconcerted evasion closed the mouth of one who had the ability and, since his conviction, the will to shed a flood of light on the conspirators who for the last eight years have robbed, outraged, and oppressed the people of South Carolina in every possible way. They were as anxious as Parker could be to get him beyond the reach of courts and juries, and all the circumstances connected with his disappearance point to the guilty complicity of Chamberlain and his associates.

It is a remarkable fact that, while not one ex-President is living, the wives of five of them survive—Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Filmore, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Lincoln, and Mrs. Johnson.

A call for $10,000,000 worth of bonds has been issued by the Treasury Department, the syndicate having made another subscription for that sum. This leaves but $38,537,550 of the new five per cent. bonds in the hands of the Secretary, and the syndicate has until November 15 to take this amount.

It is reported that the Spanish Government intends to send 10,000 soldiers to Cuba.

THE DAMAGE TO CROPS IN OHIO NOT AS GREAT AS WAS ESTIMATED.

Cincinnati, O., August 11.—The Gazette has received special dispatches from 140 county seats where the late flood occurred, and the prospects are much better than expected. Wheat and oats have suffered; of the former two-thirds of the crop will be saved, and of the latter less than half can be saved. Of corn there will be more than the average crop, owing to the increase of acreage. Potatoes will yield largely, although some few farmers complain of the rot. At most points the yield will be over the average. The hay crop will not fall short of the average in quantity, but the quality is not as good as usual.

A VICTORY FOR THE ALFONSIST TROOPS.

Madrid, August 12.—General Martinez-Campos, in a dispatch, dated Seo d' Urgel to day, announces that the troops under his command, after desperate fighting, entered Olsana Tower. He lost 100 killed. The Carlist loss was still heavier, and many of the garrison were taken prisoners. The explosion of the magazine in the citadel made a large breach in the walls.

Cario, August 12.—The Abyssinians are preparing to invade Egypt. The Khedive has sent reinforcements to the border.

There is not a Cabinet officer in Washington, and it is consequently impossible to transact important business with any of the departments.

The cotton crop reports from the Southern States are of an encouraging character.

A disastrous flood has occurred in Franklin County, Mass. The streets of Ashfield and Conway were completely flooded.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of Record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphans Court on Wednesday the 25th day of August, A. D. 1875, for allowance and confirmation.

The account of Adam Vonada, guardian of Henry A. Vonada, minor son of David Vonada, late of Haines twp, dec'd.

The final account of William Weaver and Daniel Weaver, executors of the Estate of Samuel Weaver, late of Gregg twp, dec'd.

The account of William Durst, administrator of the Estate of William H. Mays, late of Harris twp, dec'd.

The first and partial account of Jacob Bower, Jr., administrator of Samuel Brown, late of Haines twp, dec'd.

The administration account of David Lawyer, administraton of Mary Lawyer, late of Marian twp, dec'd.

The second and final account of James Glenn and Sarah A. Garner, administrators of Daniel Garner, late of Harris twp dec'd.

The account of John Houtz, guardian of John, Mary and George Jefferson and Benjamin F. Houtz, minor children of Lucinda Houtz deceased.

The account of Wm. Smith administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles rights and credits which were of Jacob P. Smith, late of Penn twp dec'd.

The account of Moses Thompson and Margaret Gregg administrators of Col. Andrew Gregg, late of Boggs twp dec'd.

The account of J W Campbell and Amos E Clemson, Executors of the last will and testament of Frederick Gates late of Ferguson twp dec'd.

The first and final account of John Wolf administrator of Ezra Britain late of Potter twp dec'd.

The account of James Heverly Guardian of Sarah S Walker, minor child of Machael A Walker late of Boggs twp dec'd.

The account of Perry W McDowell executor of the last will and testament of Nathan Beck late of Marion twp dec'd.

The account of Jesse Uuderwood, administrator of Jos. Underwood of Centre county, dec'd.

The supplemental and final account of Mrs. Jane H. Strohecker one of the administrators of Dr. Samuel Strohecker late of Miles twp dec'd.

The account of Calvin P W Fisher guardian of Mary Rebecca Groh, minor child of Eliza Groh late of Harris twp dec'd.

The account of Mary A Ross and Robert Cummings, Executors of the Estate of John P Ross late of Gregg twp dec'd.

The account of Samuel Gilliland administrator of Estate of J Duncan Rankin late of Harris twp dec'd.

The account of Mary C Stine late Mary C Beirly, administrator of Tartullas Beirly late of Boggs twp dec'd.

The account of Daniel Bartges, John Rishel executor in the last will and testament of John Bartges late of Gregg twp dec'd.

The account of T M Hall executor in the late will and testament of Charles Lucas late of Boggs twp dec'd.

The account of Henry Meyer administrator of Jacob Meyer late of Miles twp dec'd.

The trustee account of Alexander Kerr trustee to sell the Real Estate of Catherine Rankin late of Potter twp dec'd.

The executorship account of James Dunlap and Thomas F Patton executors in the last will and testament of John Archey late of Ferguson twp dec'd.

The account of Samuel J Herring and John Grove administrators of the Estate of A J Young late of Gregg twp dec'd.

The account of John W Kunsmine and Mrs. M J Kepler administrators of Jacob Kepler late of Fergdson twd dec'd.

The final account of John B Leathers executor of Daniel Leathers late of Howard twp dec'd.

The account of J C Shineberger and David Stover administrators of the Estate of George Shineberger late of Harris twp dec'd.

The account of Joseph Baker administrator of Elizabeth Corbin late of Harris twp dec'd.

The account of J P Gephart trustee to sell the Real Estate of Jacob S Awl late of Harris dec'd.

The account of Louis Wetzler and Jacob Pletcher executors in the last will and testament of Jacob Wetzler late of Howard twp dec'd.

The guardianship account of Samuel Harter, guardian of Susan Leitzel now Susan Fichtcon in account with the Estate of said ward.

Register's Office, Bellefonte Jul. 24 '75. J. H. MORRISON, Register.

NEW GOODS!

—AT THE—

Centre Mills Store,

J. F. THRONE

has just opened a fine Stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE which he is selling at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Consisting in

DRY GOODS,
ALPACCAS,
MOHAIRS,
PIQUES,
LAWNS,
MUSLINS,
PRINTS,
FLOUNTS,
SHIRTING,
TWEEDS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,
FINE CASSIMERS,
EMBORDERIES,
GLOVES,
SHAWLS,
HOSIERY,
SKIRTS,
RIBBONS

and fancy articles belonging to the Grocery department Sugars, Coffees, Syrup, N. Orleans Mollasses, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Fish, Salt, everything usually found in this department.

QUEENSWARE, whole sets or dishes or by the piece.

DRUGS and PATENT MEDICINES.

WOOD and WILLOWWARE.

HARDWARE,

FORKS, RAKES, SHOVELS, HOES, NAILS, &c., GENTS' CALF BOOTS, LADIES' BUTTON GAITORS & MOROCCO, CHILDRENS' SHOES of all kinds.

TOBACCO & CIGARS, all at greatly reduced prices. Call and see for yourselves. No charge for showing goods.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID for all kinds of Grain, and country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

june4-3m.

THE OLD CATHOLIC CONFERENCE.

Dr. Dollinger's Address—The Plan of Confederation.

Bonn, Germany, August, 12.—In attendance at the Old Catholic Conference, which opened its session here to-day, there are about thirty English and American clergymen and several archimandrites and bishops of the Eastern Church. Among the American divines are Rev. Drs. Langdon, Nevin, Potter and Parry. Dr. Dollinger opened the proceedings with an address which lasted an hour. He treated of the relation of the dogmatic controversy between the Latin and Greek churches to the whole course of ecclesiastical history. At the close of his address the conference entered upon the business for which it had met, which was the consideration of Dr. Dollinger's plan of confederation and intercommunion among the separated churches. This union is to be based on a mutual recognition of primitive truth which may enable each church to admit members of other communions to its privileges in respect to Divine worship and the Christian sacraments. At the same time an actual fusion, of the sacrifice of national or traditional peculiarities of the form or of church constitution, is not contemplated. An unambiguous expression of the substance of Christian doctrine and practice as taught by the Bible and the Father of the ancient Church is sought as the real bond of union. The discussion of this subject occupied the remainder of to-day's sitting.

The cashier of the Corn Exchange Bank, of Waupum, Wis., has absconded with all the convertible assets of the bank.

The alleged murderer of Mrs. Jarrat was taken from jail at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Thursday night and lynched.

MARRIAGES.

On 1st, John Messmer and Amelia Minnich, both of Gregg.

On 1st, D. Ulrich, jr., of Millheim and Mrs. Eve Burrell, daughter of Jacob Bower, of near Aaronsburg.

DEATHS.

At Joliet, on Friday morning, Aug. 6th, 1875, of inflamation of the bowels, Willie L. Spangler, aged 13 years and nine months.

Willie was a bright promising boy, the eldest child of Ezra L. Spangler, and Agnes M. Spangler. His frank honesty and manly qualities made him the idol of his parents and a favorite with all that knew him. He was buried Saturday afternoon at Oakland Cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. A. H. Dean. The afflicted parents in their bereavement have the sincere sympathy of a wide circle of friends.

MARKETS.

New York, August 16.—Flour, super $5 00@5 09; Flour, common to good 5 65@6 25; Flour, good to choice, 6 25@6 35; Wheat, No 1 Chicago Spring 1 40@1 42 Wheat, amber western 1 54@1 60. Rye 87½@100. Corn, western mixed 75@78 Oats, western mixed 75@67. Coffee 17½@20. Eggs 20@22. Sugar, fair to refining 8@8¼. Petroleum, refined 11½.

CHICAGO.

Flour, good to choice $5 25@5 75; spring extras 5 25@5 87½. Wheat 1 18¾ Corn 67¾. Oats 38¾ seller August, 35¾ Rye 84½. Barley 1 11.

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour, Wis & Minn extra fam. $6 87½@7 00; High grades 7 50@8 25. Wheat, white 1 60@165; amber 1 60; red 1 45@1 49 Corn, western mixed 84, yellow 86. Oats, western mixed 72. Petroleum refined 11½.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 15 Red 110.... Rye 90 .....Corn 65 ....Oats 60.....Barley 90. 70....Cloverseed 8,00.....Potatoes 60 Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 06 Butter 20.....Eggs 15.....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8....Bacon 10....Ham 13. Lard per pound 8 cents.....Buckwheat 65 cts.....Flour per barrel retail 7,00... Nova Scotia plaster $14 to 15. Cayuga plaster $9.50 per 2000 lbs.

TREES FOR FALL PLANTING

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Climbing Plants, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Raspberries, and other small Fruits, Asparagus, Rhubarb &c.

SEEDS FOR FALL SOWING

Seeds Seed Wheats, (see price list); Orchard, Ky. Blue, Herds (Red Top), Clover, Timothy and other Grass Seeds; Turnip Seeds of all kinds; Vegetable and Flower Seeds; Hedge and tree Seeds. BULBS—Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Lilies, and other Bulbs for Fall planting; Horticultural Goods, Terra Cotta Ware, &c. Send for price list, or enclose 25c for full illustrated Catalogue. Address

EDWD J EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen, York, Pa.
19 aug 3m.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable W. W. Love and the Honorable H. Dodge, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 9th day of Aug. A. D. 1875, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of August, being the 23rd day of Aug. 1875, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do these things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Aug., in the year of our Lord, 1875, and in the ninety-ninth year of Independence of the United States.

B. F. SHAFFER, Sheriff.

Headquarters for Boots and Shoes!

POWERS'

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

Opposite Bush House,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Powers' Boot & Shoe Store is the largest and best stocked establishment in Centre County.

He keeps constantly on hand a full line of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

He is just opening the largest stock of Spring Goods ever brought to Bellefonte.

FINE SHOES

for ladies, kept constantly on hand.

Boots and Shoes for men and women, of all styles, quality and prices, from the most costly to the cheapest, constantly kept on hand.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

either in quality or prices. Call and examine his new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and you will find it to your advantage. Apr21ly

KINGSFORD'S
OSWEGO PURE
—AND—
Silver Gloss Starch,

For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. KINGSFORD & SON,

The Best Starch in the World.

Gives a Beautiful Finish to the Linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Corn Starch,

FOR PUDDINGS, BLANC MANGE, ICE CREAM, &C.

Is the original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as Purer, Stronger and More Delicate than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles.

STEVENSON MACADAM, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

☞For Sale at Hall. WOLFS, Centre June 10. 3m.

JOHNSON

FAMINE IN ASIA.

A Record of Suffering—Hunger and Disease Decimate a Population—Government Cruelties—The Story of Devlah.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal from Karaman (ancient Lycaonia), in Asia Minor: After traveling over a large part of the plain of Cilicia, I made my way through the pass of the Pylæ Cilicie to this very pretty and picturesque little town. It is situated on the southern edge of the great central plain of Asia Minor, and is just within the limits of the district in which famine has prevailed (1873-4-5) in this part of the Ottoman empire.

A mere passer by sees but little of the distress which is, alas! still very great. Everywhere the harvest is magnificent; one rides for days together through fields of wheat and barley—as fine as in any part of the world—and the cheapness of provisions is, to a European, very remarkable, but mix a little with the people, especially the villagers, and you will soon find out the real state of things. In all the places I have visited there is the same piteous tale of ruin and death. The rich are now poor; the poor are dead or have immigrated; the few who yet linger round their homes manage to prolong life by the charitable help of others only a shade better off than themselves—in short, the fire has burned itself out. It is true that in a few weeks the incoming harvest will remedy much of this, and, at least, the people will not die of hunger, as thousands upon thousands—I am reluctant to mention the number given to me—have died during those terrible years 1873 and 1874. But in the interim the stress is very dreadful, and these poor people know not whither to turn for help.

In this great pastoral district it is not so much the bad harvests which have ruined the people as the loss of all, or nearly all, their flocks and herds during the severe winter of 1873-4, when deep snow lay on the ground for fully four months, and no food could be had for the starving animals. Previously to 1874 the people in the interior were in the most comfortable circumstances. Their flocks and herds formed their wealth; and how considerable that was may be judged of by the account of their losses subjoined, in the case of a few villages I visited. Now they have literally nothing left. I rode for nearly five hours through an absolutely solitary district. The villages were there, but there was not a man, not a sheep, not even a goat to be seen. It was as lonely as if I had been at sea. It is only on approaching Karaman that there are any signs of prosperity.

I have obtained from some of the villagers with whom I made acquaintance the following particulars of their losses: Olokishla—a large village at the head of the great pass leading down to the Cicilian plain—consisted formerly of four hundred houses; of these only one hundred are left; the rest are deserted, their inhabitants either died of famine ("We used to find them dead all about the mountains," said my informant) or they only escaped to perish of typhus and dysentery at Adana and Tarsus. The village once possessed 18,000 sheep and about 1,000 goats; of these about five per cent. remain. Twelve hundred cows and oxen perished. The village population was reduced by 1,000 souls. Of these how many were dead could not be exactly ascertained, but by far the largest portion. Tchaian, a village on the edge of the plain of Lycaonia, had once 300 houses, with a population of 2,000 souls; of these about 800 were dead. It was inscribed on the government register as possessing 10,000 sheep—all are dead. It had about 320 cows and oxen, and 300 camels; some 150 in all survive. They died of hunger. There was no straw, owing to the bad harvest; and the snow lay four feet deep for five months. "A horse-load of straw (saman) cost sixty piastres" (about ten shillings). "The men used to go out into the mountains to cut the little grass they could from under the frozen snow; but they could not get enough."

They made many complaints to the government through the governor of Konieh. At last an order came to give to each head of a family four and one-half bushels (kileha) of wheat and barley mixed. They did receive a part of this, and some wheat for seed, the latter as a debt. But no oxen were given, and consequently very little indeed of the land could be sowed. This year they have better prospects, but they are heavily indebted. They hope two good harvests will enable them to clear this off. But even should this year's harvest be good, it will only enable them to replace their oxen, etc., for the year's sowing.

In the meantime the government is exacting its taxes with extreme severity, and even claiming the arrears of the last two years. Zaptiehs (police) are sent with orders to force the people to sell the little remaining property they have (carpets, cooking utensils, etc.) and pay the taxes. I was myself witness to something of this. It occurred in a beautiful village at the foot of the Bulghar Dagh. A zaptieh had come with the usual order, and just as I alighted I heard one of the peasants exclaim: "But I have nothing left." "You have your garden," was the reply, "sell that." "*Janum*," said the poor fellow (equivalent to "My dear sir"), "only find me a purchaser and I'll sell it."

Bektik is a large village near Eregli. Of its 400 families fifty are known to have perished; 200 have immigrated, chiefly to Adana, but of these many died *en route*, and nothing is known of the survivors. Very significant was one observation I heard: "Of the little children who died no account was taken." The village was registered as possessing 30,000 sheep and goats. All are dead. "They died of hunger, owing to bad winter." Of 1,100 oxen and 2,000 cows only about 200 remain.

I could cite the cases of many other villages. I will end with the worst. Devlah, of Lycaonia, was before the famine a very considerable village of about 700 houses; 200 only are now left; all the rest are ruined and deserted. I myself saw the whole quarter of the place in ruins. It possesses a very extensive pastoral district, consisting of rounded marble hills with much grass, but little arable land, and is four to seven hours' ride distant from any other village. The scarcity began in 1873. There was no rain; but it was the winter of 1873-4 which ruined them. They possessed 48,000 sheep; all perished. They had 400 pairs of oxen; about five per cent. are left. Every house possessed a cow or two; almost all are gone. When no food could be found the poorest of the villagers ate grass, herbs, the bark of brushwood, and they died by scores, for there was no help nearer at hand than Konieh or Adana, every one round them being in the same sad condition. At last, in their extremity, some of them found a kind of clay, which they ground down, mixed with water, and swallowed. I was solemnly assured of the truth of this. No help came; a few managed to escape to Konieh, of those who contrived to reach Adana nearly all died of typhus, and so the fire went on till nothing was left for it to feed on. Only those who once were rich are left now; even they are reduced to the extremity of indigence, and scarce know how to support themselves till the new harvest comes in. They live on money borrowed from the merchants with whom they used to do business in better times.

For them, as for most other villages, the government did little or nothing. Seed was given; indeed, had that not been provided this year would have been as bad as last. The harvest will be good, but it will only just be enough for their absolute wants. Last year the government taxes were raised, in many cases by the most violent means; this year the same thing would occur, but there is nothing—absolutely nothing—left to take.

"Had all this been told to the Sadrel Azam" (grand vizier), said one of my informants, "he would have been indignant with the wali for not reporting it before. The wali would have been furious with the kaimakan for deceiving him as to the real state of things; the kaimakan would have laid all the blame on us for not bringing our complaint to him." And to this bitter irony he added: "Any government would be better than this." Such is the present state of things in this beautiful but unfortunate country. Let us hope the incoming harvest will bring some relief, and the Ottoman government be brought to see the absolute necessity of establishing proper communications by roads and railways. How many of these existed, how many useful lives might have been saved, and what a terrible amount of suffering prevented.

THE LATE ANDREW JOHNSON.

Sketch of his Early Life and Public Career.

Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States, whose death is announced, was born in Raleigh, N. C., December 29, 1808. His father, Jacob Johnson, who died in 1812, was city constable, sexton, and porter of the State bank. Extreme poverty prevented Andrew from obtaining any schooling, and at the age of ten he was apprenticed to a tailor named Selby. A gentleman was in the habit of visiting the shop and reading to the workmen, generally from the "American Speaker," and Andrew became intensely interested, especially in the extracts from the speeches of Pitt and Fox. He determined to learn to read, and having accomplished this he devoted all his leisure hours to the perusal of such books as he could obtain.

In the summer of 1824, a few months before his apprenticeship expired, he got into trouble by throwing stones at an old woman's house, and ran away to avoid the consequences. He went to Laurens Court House, N. C., and obtained work as a journeyman tailor. In May, 1826, he returned to Raleigh. Selby had moved into the country, and Andrew walked twenty miles to see him, apologized for his misdemeanor, and promised to pay him for the unfulfilled portion of his apprenticeship. Selby, however, required security, which Andrew could not furnish; and in September he went to Tennessee, taking with him his mother, who was dependent on him for support. He worked for a year in Greenville, during which time he married, and, after a vain search for a more desirable home further West, he finally settled there.

Thus far his education had been limited to reading, but now, under his wife's instruction, he learned to write and cipher. He began to take an interest in local politics; and in 1828 a workingman's party, to oppose the so-called aristocratic element which had always ruled the town, was formed. Considerable excitement ensued, and Johnson was elected alderman by a large majority. He was re-elected in each of the two following years, and in 1830 was elected mayor, which office he held for three years. From this time forth he was a rising politician, and, as he used to boast, rose by successive steps from the lowest to the highest offices of State; his various contests and campaigns being marked with extraordinary turbulence, obstinacy and courage on his part.

He was elected to Congress in 1843, and became Governor of the State of Tennessee in 1853, and again in 1855. He was elected United States Senator in 1857. He was a Democrat, and on the question of slavery generally went with his party. He accepted slavery as an existing institution, but believed that it must some day come to an end, and held that it must be kept subordinate to the Union at every hazard. He at first opposed the compromise measures of 1850, but finally voted for them. In the campain of 1860 he supported Breckinridge and Lane.

The Legislature having voted the State of Tennessee out of the Union, on March 4, 1862, President Lincoln renominated Andrew Johnson to be military governor of Tennessee. The Senate confirmed the nomination, and on the 12th of that month he reached Nashville and assumed the duties of the office.

His election as Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln, the melancholy death of the latter five weeks after his second inauguration, the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency, and the difficulties between himself and Congress while holding that office, will be well remembered by all who have taken any interest in the politics of recent years. Finally, articles of impeachment were prepared against him, and his trial began March 23, 1868, Benjamin F. Butler being leading counsel for the prosecution and William M. Evarts for the defense. He was acquitted, there not being thirty-five for "guilty" and nineteen for "not guilty"—a two-thirds vote being required to convict. On March 4, 1869, he was succeeded in the Presidential office by Ulysses S. Grant.

Last year he was elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee and held that office at the time of his death.

The Interior of Africa.

Col. Long, in describing his recent journey to the interior of Africa, and the vicinity of the land of the pigmies, thus describes the hardships he underwent: To cross Atmour is a fearful undertaking, I assure you. For one hundred and fifty miles the route, though painful, is in close proximity to a river, and we have water for two hundred miles. Leaving Abou Hamed, where the river describes a great arc westward, we are obliged to cross a bleak, barren sea of sand, so suffocating and hot that the thermometer will scarcely register the heat. Great simoons or khamseens blow with roaring sounds their hot breath, and cause your skin to crack like parchment. On all sides a sea of sand, bordered only by delusive mirages that lead many to their death; for there is no well or water (save one, half-way, like Epsom salts, and none but camels may drink it); then we have water for eight days, carried on camels' backs in goat skins. The camel, a patient, hard-working animal, without which it would be impossible to cross the desert, still has not the extraordinary powers attributed to him, and is water-proof only for two or three days, dying on the fourth. Thousands thus perish, and the road for the whole distance shows five to ten carcasses for every mile, bleached bones that indicate the deadly route. Add to this the fearful see-saw movement. A forced march is necessary, and day and night, with occasional naps and stops for the purpose of eating black bread and onions and drinking of nearly putrid water—all this may not give you the slightest conception of this march.

The Good of It.

As "to the good of it," says Gen. Hawley, in an address on rifle shooting, it can provide in our country our strongest protection against a foreign war. There is no nation in the world but would hesitate to attack another whose soldiers were practiced long-range marksmen. Skill in accurate shooting would counterbalance military discipline. A regiment armed with breech-loaders and drilled in marksmanship alone would put to route the best drilled regiment of regulars before the latter could march half a mile. Raw troops who know they can shoot will possess confidence which otherwise would only come of months of training. It is therefore for the good of any nation which does not maintain a regular army that its citizens should know how to handle the best firearms effectively. The introduction of long-range shooting has done much to improve the general skill of our people in the use of the rifle, as is shown at every target shoot and in the numerous rifle clubs which have been formed all over the country.

Hadn't Time.

A citizen of Vicksburg, Miss., who wanted a few hours' work done about his yard the other day, accosted a working man and inquired if he would like the job.

"I'd like to do it, but I haven't time," was the answer.

"Why, you don't seem to be doing anything.

"I don't, eh! Well, now, I'm going a-fishin' to-day. To-morrow I'm going over the river. Next day I'm going a-huntin'. Next day I've got to get my boots fixed. Next day I'm going to mend the table, and I don't know how I'm going to get through the week unless I hire a man to help me!"

The theory that two railway trains can pass each other safely on a single track is again disproved, and yet the experiment will be tried again.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The United States Centennial Board of Finance in Need of Funds—An Appeal to the Country for Contributions.

At a special meeting of the United States Centennial board of finance, the board adopted the following statement and resolutions:

The contracts for all the buildings for the Centennial exhibition require them to be completed by the 1st of January next. They are now in a condition of forwardness far beyond that of any international exhibition at the same relative time, and are making progess at a rate faster than the funds to pay for them is being accumulated. The board of finance have thus far been enabled to adhere to the policy of paying their building bills and all other expenses as they became due. They know that course to be the best economy for the stockholders, as well as the only sound policy. In order to adhere to this policy additional source of revenue will have to be opened for the use of the board or else the buildings will be completed before the full amount of money to pay for them has been subscribed. The board of finance and their agents have tried to be most earnest and diligent in their endeavors to open up additional sources of revenue throughout the several States, and particularly in the most populous and prosperous cities, and have tried to stimulate and urge subscriptions to the stock by all proper means. These efforts have met with a fair degree of success in some localities, but still the money thus far derived from them, together with that falling due from subscriptions already made, will not be sufficient to enable the board to pay the cost of the buildings promptly as the bills fall due.

The board will need to be supplied with $100,000 additional for building purposes alone in the last four months of this year to pay the contractors what will be due them during September, October, November and December. This is exclusive of the amount that will be necessary for the preparation and completion of the grounds, the decoration of the buildings and the expenditures for administration, which will be payable in the first four months of 1876. The majestic proportions of the buildings as they now stand and their wonderful progress are credible in the highest degree to the whole country, as well as to the citizens, corporations and States who have thus far contributed to the fund, and their present condition and the energy with which they have been pressed forward should of themselves bring to the aid of the board of finance that large body of their fellow citizens who have not as yet added their names to the subscription fund. To them the board must now make an earnest appeal here in Philadelphia, where a comparatively few persons have done so much, as well as throughout the country at large; and as the board of finance have heretofore received most valuable assistance from the Philadelphia citizens' committee they adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Centennial board of finance, charged by the act of Congress of June, 1872, with the construction of the buildings for the Centennial international oxhibition of 1876, earnestly request the Philadelphia citizens' committee to make a final appeal to such of the people, corporations and business interests of the city as have not already made their subscriptions to the Centennial stock to come forward now to the aid of the board.

Resolved, That all citizens, corporations and States and Territories throughout the United States be most earnestly urged through the commissioners for the States and Territories respectively, and through the directors and agents of the board of finance, to make an active canvass and to procure and forward subscriptions to the fund with the least possible delay.

How High Can a Cat Jump?

That birds, however apparently safely hung in cages, are unsafe from the skill and cunning of the cat, may be gathered from many instances of the extraordinary leaps they are capable of making to attain their prey. We are told by a reliable authority that when his cat was a year old, he was seen several days in succession to take his position on a showcase four feet high, licking his chops, while watching a canary in a cage, suspended from the ceiling eight feet from the case. The ceiling was eleven feet high from the floor, and the case an ordinary cylindrical one. While thus observing the cat, and thinking how remote was his chance of plunder, the animal suddenly sprang at the cage and caught his claws in it. His weight swung the cage up against the ceiling, spilling seed and water, and terrifying the canary. After swinging to and fro for several times, the cat dropped to the floor uninjured. Our informant measured the distance from the top of the cage, and found it to be ten feet; so that the cat made an ascent of six feet in eight, or upon an incline of nearly thirty-five degrees. The surprise here is that the bird escaped; for it is during its terror, and while beating itself from side to side of the cage, that the hooked claws of the cat are prepared to receive it; and if any portion of the bird is caught, it is rapidly pulled through the wire, and the cat and bird disappear before the spectator can recover his astonishment.—*Chambers' Journal.*

The Panel Thief.

New York is investigating her panel thief business. Old police captains say these establishments are the most difficult to break up, because the panel thief takes the trouble to learn all about her intended victim, and usually selects a stranger in the city, a man who has a family and surroundings of a respectable character, and one who has considerable self-conceit. Panel thieves take a great deal of pains, also, to learn how much will be necessary to pay their victim's hotel bill and his fare home. When the trap is all ready they spring it, but never take all the money their victim has. This precaution almost invariably keeps the victim from telling his loss or seeking aid to recover his property. Panel thieves do not take jewelry, nor any other article which can be identified, except when they find that the victim carries such a large sum of money about him that it is worth while to break up the house for the sake of it. Then they strip him. In such a case all the persons engaged in the robbery leave the city at once. When the victim brings the police to the house it is found to be closed and empty, arrangements having been made previously to have the house cleared of its furniture. There are many modes of robbery similar in some respects to panel thieving, but in these the victim is stripped of every valuable thing, while panel thieves would soon have their business broken up if they pursued so reckless a course.

Robbing the Mails.

A Boston dealer in seeds sends a communication to the *Transcript* regarding the extent of the thievery practiced in our post-office service. Sixteen hundred letters were stolen from him during a period of four or five months last year, and this year, between January 1 and May 20, he has been compelled to apply for four hundred and sixteen duplicate money-orders to replace an equal number stolen. As only sums under one dollar are sent in cash, the pilfering is small, but even this makes an individual loss of $2,000 a year, and does, besides, incalculable injury in damaging reputation for business promptitude and honest dealing, as well as in disappointing plans for the planting of crops and gardens. This is the complainant's story. It must be taken into consideration that his report of stolen letters is large, because his receipt of letters is enormous; but still the number stolen amounts to two and one-half per cent of those received. This is sufficiently alarming and discreditable. It is evident that it is unsafe to send money through the mails.

An editor, having asked an Illinois farmer for crop news, received this answer: And now the reaper reapeth, the mower moweth, and the little bumblebee getteth up the busy granger's trowsers-leg and bumbleth.

OUR PARLOR BOARDER.

"Young ladies," said Miss Scrimper, solemnly, addressing the inmates of Remington female seminary at the close of their midday meal, "you will now retire to your rooms for an hour's study, after which you may enjoy the half-holiday usual upon Wednesdays."

Then Miss Scrimper bowed to the file of maidens ranged upon her right and on her left, and withdrew her majestic presence from the scene.

"I say, Bess," said Helen Ransom, the parlor boarder, mysteriously, to me, as we encountered her on our way across the hall, "you and Annie come to my room after study hour, will you?"

Now our parlor boarder was a whole romance in herself, and the distinction of an invitation to her private apartment was about as exciting an event to us other members of the seminary as a command to visit the queen would be to the ordinary Englishman.

The reports that were current among the girls about Helen Ransom were as numerous and contradictory as those usually circulated about distinguished individuals. One said that she was the ward of an ill-tempered uncle, who was determined to keep her at school until his own ugly daughters were married and out of the way; another, that she was placed under Miss Scrimper's care to keep her out of the way of a designing young relative who was trying to get possession of her fortune and herself; another, that she had once tried to elope with this same young gentleman, but the attempt was frustrated by a stern papa, who had caught her in the act of descending from a third-story window by means of a rope ladder, after which he placed her under the charge of Miss Scrimper, with orders that the strictest surveillance was to be exercised.

All agreed, however, that there was a lover, and this fact at once made our parlor boarder an object of admiration and reverence to every member of Remington female seminary.

"Now, girls," remarked this heroine of mystery and romance, as Annie and I made our appearance, according to appointment, "it is too hot to go out. Let's have some lemonade."

"Glorious!"

"Hip-hip-hurrah!" chorused Annie, while Helen produced a supply of lemons and a sugar bowl from the depths of the closet.

"Suppose we get caught?"

"We won't."

"What about ice?"

"If we could only get hold of Bridget!"

At this moment there is a knock at the door.

"Who's there?"

"Me, mum." It is Bridget's dulcet voice that answers.

"Now, girls," said Helen, "isn't that convincing proof of the theory that there is a possibility of magnetic communication between distant souls? Bridget knew I wanted her, and she came."

"What have you got, Bridget?"

"A nosegay, mum."

"Where did you get the flowers, Bridget?"

"Picked thim in the tin-acre lot, by the ould trees."

"Oh, wicked, deceitful, mendacious, intriguing Bridget! Moss roses in the middle of a ten-acre lot!"

"I think there's more ov thim there," suggests this innocent Irish maiden, who attends to the chores at Remington female seminary.

The heiress starts, and repeats, dreamily: "And the lily whispers, 'I wait.' Girls, we won't have any lemonade. The corners of Annie's mouth drop, so do mine. "We'll go to the ten-acre lot."

"It's out of bounds."

"Never mind. We can get off without being seen."

The heiress's command is law. We are so flattered by her desire for our society that we are equal to anything in the way of breaking rules. Miss Scrimper is taking her midday nap. Innocent, unsuspicious Miss Scrimper, while the wickedest of plots is being laid against her peace, and her reputation as a worthy and responsible guardian of tender youth on the point of destruction, she is placidly sleeping. Under the old oak tree, where moss roses either do or don't grow, according as you place your trust in Bridget or the botanies, are two young men. Annie and I are amazed, but Helen is as calm and self-possessed as it becomes a young lady to be who is a parlor boarder and has been in society.

"Is it the lover, do you suppose?" whispers Annie. But when we are introduced to Mr. George Dacre, Helen's distant cousin, and his friend, a young gentleman in a white cravat, then we know that we are in the presence of the hero of the romance, and our ecstasy is beyond description.

"Won't you sit down, young ladies?" suggests the latter gentleman, stretching himself at full length on the grass, and offering me a bunch of field daisies.

Soon Annie and I are engaged in an animated discussion about flowers with the owner of the white cravat, while Helen and the distant cousin keep up a disconnected conversation, whose purport does not reach our ears. What would Miss Scrimper say? The flavor of wickedness about the whole adventure is so delightful, and the discussion about the relative attractions of daisies and primroses so engrossing, that when two of our party get up from their mossy seats and wander away we do not even them.

It is Annie who finely suggests, with a sigh, that we ought to go back; and then we look for Helen. She is nowhere to be seen, but our companion suggests that she has probably returned already; and such is the confidence which a white cravat inspires in the female breast that we believe him, and prepare to take our way back to the seminary alone.

"I wish she had waited for us," says Annie, as soon as we find ourselves safe in our own room. "I tell you, Bess, I don't quite like it."

But we like it still less when, about nine o'clock that evening, we are sent for to go down to Miss Scrimper's room.

"It's something about Helen, sure as a gun," whispers Annie.

"I am afraid so," I answer, feebly.

Before we get down stairs we find out that Helen is missing. Our timid knock at Miss Scrimper's door is answered by an old gentleman in such a state of excitement that he looks as if he was going to fly to pieces.

"Well, young women, what do you know about this affair?" he demands, as we advanced timidly into the room.

Annie and I looked around. Miss Scrimper is fanning herself violently, and seems to be on the verge of hysterics. The only other individual present is the porter at the station, who deposed that two young gentlemen and a lady left town that afternoon on the train for New York.

"Young ladies," screams Miss Scrimper, "I hear that you and Miss Ransom were seen in the ten-acre lot this afternoon with two young gentlemen. Tell me instantly who they were."

Poor Miss Scrimper! her false front has become displaced, her spectacles have fallen from their proper position to the tip end of her nose, and her virgin form is quivering with anguish.

Then, with fear and trembling, Annie and I tell our tale.

"Perhaps it is not too late to catch them," suggests Miss Scrimper. "Who was the young man in the white cravat?"

"Who, ma'am?" roars the old gentleman—"who but my scoundrel of a nephew?"

"Was he in orders?" gasps the poor lady?"

"Of course he was. He was ordained last week. Pretty use he makes of his profession! I have no doubt they were married before they left the station."

Then the vials of his wrath overflow. He turns on Miss Scrimper.

"Didn't I tell you to watch her every minute, not to let her go out alone? You good for nothing old woman! You wretched old hag! Confound you!"

Miss Scrimper faints, but not until she has given orders to have us confined to our rooms on bread and water for a week.

"Bess," said Annie to me that night in bed, "I could have borne it better if we had got the lemonade."

A man said his son had a well-stored mind, but the neighbors never could find where he stored it.

Letters of Credit.

One of the greatest difficulties anticipated in the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. was on account of the trouble to Americans traveling in Europe with letters of credit of the house. An exchange says:

In regard to the letters of credit that have been issued by Duncan, Sherman & Co. to persons traveling abroad, a leading banker of the city stated that it was customary, in purchasing letters of credit, either to deposit securities with the bank against which the traveler could draw, or to arrange with some friend here to meet any drafts of this kind as they came due; hence the securities thus left with the bank were not deposits in the usual sense, and did not in any way constitute a part of the assets of the firm. The only trouble, therefore, that can be experienced by persons traveling with these letters of credit, will be the delay incurred in transferring the securities to another bank and obtaining a new letter from the latter. The gentleman stated, however, that it was also customary to issue what are known as circular notes, which are usually made in denominations of £5 each, and which are practically drafts or notes of the bank issuing them for that amount. The purchase money of these notes becomes a part of the assets of the firm, and the holders will consequently share with the rest of the creditors in case of a failure of the firm. Mr. McIntosh, who has been at the head of the correspondence department of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., stated that the firm had issued a very large number of these circular notes. He was not willing to say, however, whether or not the views expressed by the banker above referred to agreed with those of his firm. It was a question, he said, that still remained somewhat undecided as to what course would be adopted in settling with the holders of these letters.

The Grain Business.

The prospects of a busy grain season are good, as the foreign grain producing countries appear to have suffered from the weather and will only turn out a small crop. For years and years the grain of the United States has gone a long way toward feeding the inhabitants of the British Islands, but Russia has always been a competitor in the market, as immense quantities of wheat have been shipped every year to Liverpool and other ports. Last year Russia exported by rail and sea from 50,000 to 75,000 bushels. The greater portion of that grain goes to Mediterranean ports, so that, if there was any scarcity of grain in Russia, for instance, should their yield drop to 40,000,000, the demand would eventually fall upon the United States, as the Algerian supply will be nearly entirely consumed by France. Advices from Russia state that there was a drought for five weeks in the region around Taganrog, and consequently the winter wheat and most of the spring wheat has been entirely lost in that region. In Tamboy the cereal crops are not well spoken of; but at Usomje, Birrouth, Ostrogojsh, Bogontehar, Simbrisk and Samara the appearance of the growing crops are satisfactory. Hungary will have a comparatively small crop; but report speaks very highly of the quality. The wheat crop in France has not been much damaged by the inundations, as that affected their wine country, and the yield will probably be a little under the average. The prospects in Germany are fair, but the recent rains may have affected them. To the present aspect of affairs, it is the opinion of many of our largest grain merchants that the demand on our breadstuffs will be quite equal if not greater than the fall of 1873. The great market for breadstuffs is found in Great Britain, and up to June 30th this year, of the 18,986,424 cwt. (112 lbs.) imported, the United States supplied 11,099,-066.

The Census.

The Troy *Times* gives its readers some of the figures of the State census, and compares them as follows:

	1875.	1870.	1865.
Albany	84,153	69,422	62,613
New York	1,200,,00	942,292	726,386
Brooklyn	470,003	396,099	296,112
Buffalo	136,156	117,714	94,502
Rochester	84,160	65,622	50,840
Syracuse	50,587	43,051	31,784
Troy	48,253	46,465	39,260
Cohoes	25,003	18,357	.....
Lowgo	22,289	20,919	19,388
Poughkeepsie	20,097	20,080	16,073
Elmira	20,093	15,863	13,130
Auburn	19,616	17,225	13,567
Newburgh	17,433	17,014	17,389
Ogdensburg	10,385	10,086	.....
Ithaca	10,166	10,107	7,264

As far as reported, the rural counties appear to be more than holding their own, and while some of them show losses, others report very gratifying gains. In Otsego county the population is 50,205, against 48,967 in 1870—a gain of 1,238, all of which has been effected in the towns of Oneonta and Richfield, the other towns showing a falling off. Schoharie is returned at 32,808, a falling off of 442 as compared with 1870, and 1,571 as compared with 1865. Chemango county shows a loss from 1870 of 769. The population now is returned at 39,795. The decrease is accounted for from the fact that, during the census of 1870, a large number of foreign laborers were employed in building railroads, who have since removed. Chemung county shows a marked degree of prosperity, every town showing an increase except one. The population of the county is 42,007, a gain over 1870 of 6,726. Two-thirds of this increase is to be credited to the city of Elmira. Chautauqua county shows the handsome gain over 1870 of 5,000. The returns are not quite complete.

A Child's Lesson.

A Louisville parent, who is much given to the thoughtless habit of swearing whenever his temper is ruffled by even the smallest circumstance, was trying to pull on a pair of wet boots the other day. He was much vexed, as usual, but the presence of his little four-year-old boy caused him to restrain the tide of oaths that were pressing hard for an outlet. Charlie evidently comprehended the situation, and remarked to his papa that there was only one way to get them on. Pausing a bit for breath, and expressing his impatience for a moment, he said, testily: "What do you know about it?" "Do you really want to know, papa?" "Yes; out with it!" "Well," said the precocious Charlie, "just cuss 'em on, papa." The father doesn't "cuss" any more now—at least when he's at home.

The Mouth of the Mississippi.

Captain Eads was recently in Washington on business connected with the jetties which he is constructing at the mouth of the Mississippi river. He says he has now four hundred men employed, and has projected the work toward the deep water to the extent of over three thousand feet. The water is about eight feet deep over most of the distance so far reached. The improvement is progressing at the rate of nearly two hundred feet a day, and the force will soon be increased. Captain Eads calls what is now being built "provisional work," which is to be strengthened and materially changed as the work progresses. It is now serving as a barrier from the mud and water. He expects in one year to reach water deep enough for the largest vessels.

Ditto.

A bashful and not over-educated fellow went to see his girl the other night, and as he started away he put his arm around her and whispered in her ear, "Dearest, I love;" and she responded sweetly, "Ditto," meaning, of course, a reciprocation of his tender passion. The young man could not find "ditto" in his vocabulary, and asked his father the next day, as they were hoeing cabbage, what it meant. The old gent rested a moment on his hoe, and pointed to the cabbage in front of him with the remark: "You see that cabbage?" "Yes," responded the youth. "And you see the next one there?" "Yes." "Well, that is called 'ditto.'" "Darn her!" exclaimed the impetuous youth, "she called me a cabbage head."

The occupants of six hundred shanties along the lines of New York railroads make a living by planting corn and potatoes between the rails and the fences. It is said that nine hundred acres are cultivated in this way.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad

Lee, who is under arrest for complicity in the Mountain Meadow massacre, secured a number of implements with which to effect an escape from his cell, but they were discovered. .....W. O. Avery, late chief clerk of the treasury, has been arrested on an indictment charging neglect of duty and conspiracy..... The Commercial Warehouse Company of New York has suspended with liabilities amounting to $1,500,000. J. B. Ford & Co., publishers of Beecher's "Life of Christ," have also failed..... The Tobacco Exchange banking company of Louisville, Ky., has closed its doors.....John Mason & Co., of Philadelphia, have suspended for $200,000..... The Minnesota Republican Convention nominated John S. Pillsbury for governor. The platform recognizes the indissolubility of the Union and the equal rights of all men; favors the return to specie payments; demands a tariff strictly for revenue, so adjusted as to be the least burdensome and most favorable to home industries; that all corporations shall be subject to the law-making power; indorses the liberal policy of the Republican party in its efforts at internal movements; approves the present administration; indorses the policy of arbitration between this and other countries; considers it a duty to maintain the common schools.....J. Elbert Dwyer, chief of the detective force at Cincinnati, has been arrested for stealing evidence against arrested counterfeiters and endeavoring to sell it to the prisoners' friends ..... The trotting horse, Judge Fullerton, made a mile in 2.18 at Cleveland, O., being the fastest time recorded this year..... The secretary of the treasury has issued a call for the redemption of $14,897,200 of five-twenty bonds of Feb. 25, 1862..... Reports from Southern Ohio and Indiana state that the continuous rains have greatly injured the wheat and other crops..... The Toronto *Globe* publishes special crop reports from the British provinces, from which it appears that fall wheat is below the average, although the crop is large; spring wheat is above the average; oats, barley, peas and root crops are large; hay is up to the average..... Twelve thousand employees were thrown out of employment in Dundee, cotland, by the closing of thirty-one mills..... The amount of the Virginius indemnity has been received by the government, and claimants should address the department of State therefor.

The supreme court of Louisiana has decided that the acts under which the bonds known as the $4,000,000 and $3,000,000 levee issues, are constitutional. Most of the bonds are held in Europe. The funding board have been mandamused to find them..... Preakness and Springbok came in together as winners of the Saratoga cup, making the two miles and a quarter in 3.56¼..... A riot among twenty-two hundred strikers on the St. Gothard tunnel was put down by the Swiss troops, who killed two men and wounded several others..... The counsel of the Mountain Meadow prisoners, in his address to the jury, stated that the immigrants were murdered by the Indians, and that such white men as were present at the time did so under compulsion from savages; that Lee held no military or church office, but was simply farmer for the Indians..... The Prince Bishop of Breslau, in his dual capacity as a German and Austrian bishop, is mediating between the Vatican and Prussion, through the Papal Nuncio at Vienna..... Nineteen deaths from yellow fever have occurred at Barrancas, Fla..... Dr. Peckover, a dentist of Cynthiana, Ky., was shot and killed by another dentist named Donally, after some high words had passed between them. Donally gave himself up to authorities, and was on his way to jail when Peckover's brother-in-law, R. H. Ridgeley, shot at and killed him. Ridgeley is in custody..... The people of Nebraska generally corroborate Prof. Marsh's charges against the Indian commission..... The steamer My Choice ran down a rowboat on Lake Michigan and four men were drowned.

Thomas Donohue was drowned in a vault on his premises at St. Louis. Charles Prunty, James Henry, and Joseph Schlichtig, who successively descended into the vault to recover the body of Donohue, were overcome by foul air and died before they could be rescued..... Henri Rochefort has challenged Paul Cassagnac, the belligerent Paris editor, to fight a duel..... The telegraph reports a cave in at the Eureka consolidated mine at Ruby Hill, Nebraska. Five miners were killed. Two have been recovered, and search is being made for the others..... Ex-President Johnson has been stricken with paralysis. He died the succeeding morning..... Upon the application of the superintendent of the Bank department, the attorney-general has rendered an opinion which is adverse to the legality of investment in the District of Columbia 3.65 bonds by the savings banks of the State..... John Smith, a negro murderer, was hanged at Charleston, S. C. He confessed his crime..... Reports from eighty of the ninety-two counties of Indiana show that the crops are heavily damaged by the late rains, and will not yield fifty per cent. The wheat has sprouted in the shocks. The accounts from Illinois and Ohio are about the same. Heavy rains also prevail in Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, and Kentucky, and much anxiety is felt for the crops..... A tornado passed through Harveysburg, Ind., tearing houses to pieces and causing destruction. Five women were killed..... Inquiry having been made at the Post-office department whether newspapers printed in one place and issued or published from another place can be sent from the printing office at the rate of two cents per pound, the same as from publication offices, the department decides that the office of issue is the office of publication, and not where the paper may be printed; and that all such publications must be sent to the place of issue before they can pass through the mails at publishing rates..... The Democratic convention in Oregon nominated Lafayette Lane for governor. The platform calls for the payment of the public debt, resumption of specie payments, legislative control of railroad fares and freights, and demands reform in all departments; opposes the protective tariff, paper currency, national banks, Chinese immigration, fraud and corruption in office.

A Sunday meeting at Hyde Park, London, in favor of amnesty for Fenian prisoners, was attended by 100,000 persons. The member of Parliament from county of Mayo presided, and in his speech declared that the Fenian prisoners were entitled to approbation rather than censure..... The city of Brianski, Russia, comprising a population of 13,000, was two-thirds destroyed by fire..... The fisheries at Labrador are reported to be almost a complete failure. Vessels of 1,000 quintals capacity have not got over 200, and are giving up the voyage ..... The *Levant Herald* of Constantinople states that the government has authorized the circulation of the Bible in Turkey ..... Alfred Van Sickle, a young farmer of Afton, Iowa, shot and killed his wife, and then put a bullet into his own brain, without any apparent cause ..... The assistant treasurer at New York has been directed to sell $5,000 000 in gold during August..... Gen. Sherman has directed the officer in charge of Barrancas barracks to take his command to any healthy point the commanding general of the Department of the Gulf may approve..... The army-worm is committing great ravages at various places in Suffolk county, Long Island, especially on the south side, where nearly every farmer reports that his oats are injured, some fields being completely stripped..... Ex-President Andrew Johnson died at his daughter's residence in Carter county, East Tennessee, of paralysis, President Grant issued an order for the draping of public buildings in Washington, the suspension of business the day of the funeral, and proper honors by the army and navy.

Gov. Tilden has given instructions to the attorney-general of New York to sue Denison, Belden & Co., to recover money unlawfully received under the contracts for repairs on the canals..... The Kentucky election resulted in a victory for the Democratic candidate by about the same majority as last year..... The army and navy were ordered to fire salutes and minute guns and place their flags at half-mast in memory of ex-President Johnson the day of the funeral..... Col. Baker, the friend of the Prince of Wales, who assaulted a young lady in a railroad carriage, has been found guilty of an indecent assault, and sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve months and pay a fine of £500..... The cotton crop is generally better than last year, according to the reports to the New Orleans exchange..... The money order system between the United States and Canada has gone into operation..... The board of inquiry in the case of Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, have refused to put the bishop on trial..... Notice of a retrial of the case of Tilton vs. Beecher has been served on Mr. Beecher's lawyers by the attorneys for Mr. Tilton..... Gen Butler's yacht America won the second race with Rufus Hatch's yacht Resolute..... Heavy rains throughout Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio have caused great damage. The rivers